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*The*  
*Rotarian*

BERNARD BARUCH . *The Atom, the Soil, and You*

DONALD McLACHLAN . *Britain and the Marshall Plan*

A SYMPOSIUM . . . . *Ban Raffles and Lotteries?*

FEBRUARY - 1949

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"These men are likewise influential in community affairs and have much to do with the purchase of many of our products for school and community recreational use. Frankly, I wouldn't think of leaving The Rotarian off the list."

★ ★ ★

So wrote Mr. Icely some four years ago. Wilson Sporting Goods Company is still with us, as are many other national advertisers who have given The Rotarian a trial.

Facts and figures about the buying power and the business, personal and community influence of this executive audience—net paid circulation now over 265,000—are available for the asking . . . and without obligation.

**THE Rotarian**

BUSINESS PERSONAL INFLUENCE COMMUNITY

35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois

# Talking It Over

LETTERS FROM  
READERS OF THE ROTARIAN

## Africa's Century Stirs Memories

For R. O. VANDERCOOK, *Rotarian*  
Proof-Press Manufacturer  
Chicago, Illinois

The article *This Is Africa's Century*, by Henry T. Low [*THE ROTARIAN* for January], especially interested me because it reminded me of an indirect contact I made with Africa back in 1892.

At that time, Henry Morton Stanley was on a lecture tour of the United States. He was describing his trip through Africa in search of Dr. Livingston. Evanston was not on his itinerary (the suburb being considerably smaller than it is now), but a good many Evanstonians would be delighted to hear the lecture, I knew, so I contacted Mr. Stanley up in Minneapolis and sold him on the idea of coming to Evanston for a one-night stand. The lecture was given in the First Methodist Church and Mr. Stanley was paid \$1,000 for it.

Africa was called "the dark continent" in 1892. In a little more than 50 years it has become the "country with a future."

## Cover Provides Card Idea

For HARRY SEEFASS, *Rotarian*  
Activity Director, 4-H Clubs  
Belvidere, New Jersey

The December issue of *THE ROTARIAN* came just at the time I was racking my brain for a Christmas-card idea. Your magazine cover did the trick. My wife



suggested we use the same idea. The results are shown on the card [see cut] which we are using this year.

## Re: Rotary Club Attendance

By L. LEE LAYTON, JR., *Rotarian*  
Wholesale Distributor  
Dover, Delaware

In the January issue of *THE ROTARIAN* is a suggestion from the Rotary Club of South Orange, New Jersey, for improving the attendance at meetings [see *Talking It Over*].

So much stress has been placed on attendance that it seems to have become the end in itself and not merely a means to an end. In overlooking this fact, a good attendance record is harder to maintain.

In *A Little Lesson in Rotary* in the same issue, L. Thurston Harshman reports a speaker who is disappointed because 15 members of a Club arose and



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Note the low, trailer-type construction of the machine, and how easily it goes beneath furnishings. Thus it is ideal for use in crowded areas of factories and textile mills, and in offices, schools, and hospitals. In fact, the dual size feature and low construction of the machine adapt it to use on many floors otherwise inaccessible to machine care.

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### A MESSAGE TO RESTAURANT OWNERS AND OPERATORS---

Readers of THE ROTARIAN eat. They get around to other cities and look for the better places for good food. This "Where to Eat" section was started to help them find such restaurants.

If your restaurant is one of these "better places" which is seeking desirable customers among the 260,000 families served by THE ROTARIAN, you'll find it worth while to get the facts about this section. For details, write THE ROTARIAN, 35 East Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Illinois.

left the meeting just as he began to speak. The chances are that the members of the Club had been fed up by a speech a week for a long period of time. If so, that is a dead Club. Rotary meeting time is too valuable to waste on speeches which generally can be read in a few minutes.

The best way to improve attendance and make a live Club is to do something. Real accomplishments of the Club will ensure the attendance of all worth-while members who will be only too glad to participate in the activities. Those who want to use the Rotary Club merely as an eating place may get discouraged, but, in the long run, active discussions will develop a much better class of citizens than listening to speeches.

### Re: Rotary Foundation

By GEORGE F. DOIG, *Rotarian*  
Retailer

Brandon, Manitoba, Canada

I have been very interested in following the growth of the Paul Harris Memorial Fund of the Rotary Foundation from month to month [see page 56 of this issue], and have spoken to Rotarians about it, and the resulting scholarships to young men from various countries.

Rotary under the Paul Harris Memorial Fund will produce men of whom many nations may be justly proud.

### Information Wanted

By JEAN HOUZEAU DE LEHAI, *Rotarian*  
Curator and Scientist  
Mons, Belgium

The article on the Viking (?) tower at Newport, Rhode Island [Viking Church or Colonial Windmill? THE ROTARIAN for December], was of special interest to me. I am curator of the museums of pre- and protohistory in Mons and owner of the famous prehistoric sites called the Hélin Quarry and Campa-Cayaux at Spiennes. For scientific purposes, for our cultural museums, I should like to correspond about possible exchanges with other countries and can

offer paleontological materials from the Hélin Quarry, neolithic materials from the siliceous mines and from the prehistoric stone workshops of Spiennes, and would like to receive similar items for comparative studies from all prehistoric periods in all parts of the world. Agreements would be worked out with the municipal authorities of Mons.

Those desiring further information can write to me at my home, 3, rue Nestor Dehon, St. Symphorien, Hainaut, Belgium.

### A Message to A. Z. Baker

From A. C. WITHEROW, *Rotarian*  
Industrial-Lubricant Distributor  
Vernon, California

We have just completed our REVISTA ROTARIA subscription campaign and we are striving for a goal of five subscriptions per member—with 76 members. At this writing we have been successful in meeting our proposed quota. This will, we believe, be good news to A. Z. Baker, following publication of his article, *The World: Between Two Covers* [THE ROTARIAN for January]. In which he urged that Clubs promote Rotary's Fourth Object through gift subscriptions to REVISTA ROTARIA.

The Club Magazine Committee here in Vernon has prepared a board which created a great deal of attention during the subscription campaign [see cut].

### ... And Another

Relayed by J. E. DUNAWAY, *Rotarian*  
Mortician  
Hawthorne, California

ROTARY CLUB OF HAWTHORNE SUBSCRIBED 100 PERCENT TO "ROTARIAN" FOR EUROPE (51 SUBSCRIPTIONS).

### A Matter of Selection

Told by SIDNEY W. SALADA, *Rotarian*  
Furniture and Appliance Dealer  
Madison, Illinois

The picture of the child reading THE ROTARIAN in the January issue [page 34] reminds me of this one of our Sandra Joy, 10 months old [see cut]. The maga-

Photo: Brown



A map proved an aid to the Vernon, Calif., Rotary Club's Magazine Committee (see letter). With the Committeemen is Club President Perry Hansen (second from right).





"I think that I'll read this one today."

zine happened to be lying on a chair close to the chair on which she is sitting. She selected it from all others and thus you have this result. We do enjoy the magazine very much and look forward to each month's issue.

#### 'Cartels' Still a Problem

Notes Sir William Coates  
Industrialist  
London, England

Your book *Pour que Vice la Paix en un Monde Meilleur*\* has just reached me safely. I observe you have reprinted the short article I wrote for THE ROTARIAN in October, 1943. I would not have thought it had so much permanence, but this question of international industrial agreements still presents a problem which the world has not yet harmoniously solved.

Your book covers a wide range of subjects, and I shall look forward with pleasure to reading many of these articles in French.

\*The French edition of Peace Demands Action, consisting of translations of specially significant articles from THE ROTARIAN, as edited by Past International Director Charles Jourdan-Gossin, of Paris, France. (Price 25 cents; order from Rotary International.) The article to which Sir William refers was his side of a debate on cartels.—Eds.

#### Romulo Article Used in Class

Says KARL F. ZEISLER  
Newspaperman  
Monroe, Michigan

The article by Carlos P. Romulo on the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information at Geneva [Toward a Freer Press], THE ROTARIAN for November was the best I have seen on the subject. In fact, I used it in my class in journalism at the University of Michigan as a summary of that Conference.

#### More Re: You Are the Lawyer

By WM. O. RITTENHOUSE, Rotarian  
Clothier

North Haverdon, New Jersey

In the problem of the lawyer accepting the defense case of a murderer, involving the testimony of his two sons, who were eyewitnesses to the overt act of killing, the [Continued on page 38]

## Where to Stay



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (Bk.) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

### CANADA

#### CARDY HOTELS

MONTREAL, Que.	Mount Royal Hotel
TORONTO, Ont.	King Edward
NIAGARA FALLS, Canada	General Brock
HAMILTON, Ont.	Royal Connaught
WINDSOR, Ont.	Prince Edward
STL. MARGUERITE, Que.	Alpine Inn
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#### ARIZONA

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TUCSON-PIONEER HOTEL. New modern, 250 outside rooms. J. M. Foster, Manager. Rates: Summer, \$3-\$10; Winter, \$3-\$15. RM Wednesday, 12-15.

#### CALIFORNIA

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### TENNESSEE

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## Rotary Has a Birthday

### A Little Lesson in Rotary

IT IS FITTING that as Rotary observes its 44th anniversary in February the autobiography of its Founder and President Emeritus, the late Paul P. Harris, should be reaching the book-reading public.

*My Road to Rotary* (A. Kroch & Son, Chicago; \$4 until February 23; \$5 afterward) traces Paul's childhood in his New England Valley, his travels abroad, and the story of the early days of the Rotary movement.

Here are some excerpts from it: "The inventor of the first Rotary Club was more conscious of its deficiencies than anyone else. He rejoiced to see it expand to helpfulness to others outside the membership of the Club. He dreamed of similar Clubs in other cities.

"Rotarians and other folks as well sometimes think that Rotary advanced from city to city and from country to country very much as Topsy grew. That it developed of its own accord and without effort on the part of anyone. No, Rotary has not grown by virtue of the fact that a suitable formula had been devised; it has become world-wide in its influence because of the untiring effort to extend it. . . .

"While the record of extension is one of the most interesting chapters in Rotary history, the development of its ideals and practices has gone on apace. . . . Rotary expanded from a local group, gathered together in the city of Chicago for mutual advantage and fellowship, to an organization of international vision and unquestionable nobility of purpose. . . .

"Rotary's program of promoting better understanding between different racial groups and between devotees of different religious faiths, so simply and yet so auspiciously begun in the year 1905, has met with greater success thus far than the negotiations of diplomats. It has been the way of Rotary to focus thought upon matters in which members are in agreement, rather than upon matters in which they are in disagreement. Rotary has satisfactorily demonstrated the fact that friendship can easily hurdle national and religious boundary lines. . . .

"The influence of Rotary has frequently been brought to bear upon intercity relationships through intercity meetings. Such meetings between the representative businessmen of neighboring cities have on many occasions resulted in the suppression of bitter rivalries and in the promotion of the cooperative spirit. Intercity meetings have for many years been a feature of Rotary in cities both large and small."

*If you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$2.*

RESULTA apropiado que al celebrarse el 44o. aniversario de Rotary, en febrero, se ponga al alcance de los que leen libros la autobiografía de su Fundador y Presidente Emerito, el finado Paul P. Harris. *My Road to Rotary* (A. Kroch & Son, Chicago; Dls. 4.00 hasta el 23 de febrero;

Dls. 5.00 después) sigue a Paul durante su niñez en su Valle de Nueva Inglaterra; en sus viajes por el extranjero y en la historia de los días iniciales del movimiento rotario.

Los que siguen son fragmentos del libro:

"El inventor del primer Rotary club tenía conciencia más clara de sus deficiencias que cualquiera otra persona. Le regocijó verlo crecer a un nivel de utilidad para personas no pertenecientes al club. Soñó con clubes similares en otras ciudades.

"Rotarios, lo mismo que no rotarios, suponen a veces que Rotary pasó de ciudad a ciudad y de país a país en forma muy similar a como creció Topsy. Que se desarrolló de por sí y sin esfuerzo de nadie. No, Rotary no creció como consecuencia de haberse ideado una fórmula aceptable; se ha hecho mundial en su influencia como consecuencia de los incansables esfuerzos realizados con el objeto de darle mayor alcance. . . .

"Aunque la labor de extensión constituye uno de los capítulos más interesantes de la historia de Rotary, el desarrollo de sus ideales y sus prácticas ha sido también rápido. . . . Rotary creció desde un grupo local, que se formó en la ciudad de Chicago con propósitos de ayuda mutua y de compañerismo, hasta convertirse en una organización de miras internacionales y de incuestionable nobleza en sus propósitos. . . .

El programa de Rotary tendiente a fomentar una mejor comprensión entre grupos raciales diferentes y entre devotos de distintas creencias, iniciado tan sencillamente, aunque bajo magníficos auspicios, en 1905, ha tenido para ahora mayor éxito que las negociaciones de diplomáticos. El procedimiento de Rotary ha sido enfocar el pensamiento sobre asuntos en los cuales los rotarios están de acuerdo, más bien que sobre aquellos en que disienten. Rotary ha demostrado satisfactoriamente que la amistad puede transponer con facilidad las líneas divisorias que separan naciones y grupos pertenecientes a diferentes religiones. . . .

"La influencia de Rotary con frecuencia se ha hecho sentir en las relaciones entre ciudades mediante reuniones interclubes. Estas reuniones, en que participan hombres de negocios representativos de ciudades vecinas, se han resuelto en muchas ocasiones en la supresión de enconadas rivalidades y en la creación de un espíritu de cooperación. Las reuniones interclubes han constituido por muchos años actividad característica de Rotary en ciudades grandes y pequeñas."



■ **RALPH S. DUNNE**, a fuel-oil retailer in Narberth, Pennsylvania, is chairman of Rotary's Districting Committee. A Past Director and Past District Governor, he is also a Past President of the Bala-Cynwyd-Narberth, Pennsylvania, Rotary Club. He has also been president of the Civic Association and Business Council in Narberth, a committee chairman of the Main Line Chamber of Commerce, and a trustee of the Narberth Library. In World War I he served in the U. S. Navy.



■ **THEODORE R. VAN DELLEN, M.D.**, a physician specializing in internal medicine and diseases of the heart, conducts a syndicated column in the *Chicago Tribune* and is an associate professor of medicine and head of the cardiac clinic at the Northwestern University Medical School. His pet pride: to do the best job possible in acquainting the public with the true nature of medical care. He often speaks on public health and various phases of medicine. He lives in Evanston, Illinois.



■ **DONALD MC LACHLAN**, assistant editor of *The Economist* of London and a popular radio commentator on international affairs, has just completed a lecture tour of the United States. A former foreign correspondent for the *London Times*—from Berlin, Geneva, and Vienna—he had intelligence duties with the British Naval Staff in 1940-46. The photo for the cover is by the late JOHN KABEL.

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## Seven Milestones in Rotary History

HERE'S ONE MAN'S COLLECTION OF PIVOTAL EVENTS

IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MOVEMENT. WHAT IS YOURS?

By **Ralph S. Dunne**

*Chairman, Districting Committee  
of Rotary International*

WHEN Madame Chiang Kai-shek spoke at Madison Square Garden in New York City a few years ago, she significantly said, "We live in the present, we dream of the future, but we learn from the past." What a lesson that holds for Rotarians! "What is past is prologue to the future"—yet how many of us know the dramatic incidents which have provided milestones in the development of Rotary?

How many know, for example, that Rotary faced a great crisis in 1913 and again in 1923? Had very wise decisions not been made, possibilities for future usefulness and growth might very well have been destroyed. And how many know the interesting story back of the selection of the name "Rotary International"?

Let us, then, glance back and from the lessons of the past be fortified and guided in making the decisions today which many believe are necessary if Rotary is to go forward to greater influence.

**1911—*The Rotarian* Is Born.** Early in 1911 Paul P. Harris wrote an essay on "Rotarianism" which he thought might well be distributed to the handful of Rotarians in the United States. Secretary Chesley R. Perry had the bright idea of publishing it in a periodical which might or might not continue. Before long *The National Rotarian*, Vol. 1, No. 1, journeyed forth with Paul Harris' message, together with news of Club activities, personal items, and editorials.

The underlying significance of the inauspicious event in 1911 is that a device was created which recognized the importance of the individual Rotarian, irrespective

of Club, District, national, or geographic lines, for the official magazine goes from the center of the organization directly to the individual Rotarian. We can today say of our magazine what someone said of Shakespeare: it "needs not praise but comprehension only."

**1913—*The First Crisis.*** For several years after Rotary was found-



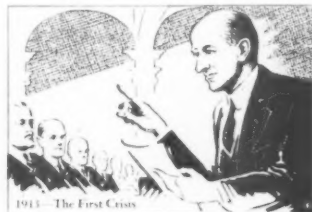
ed by Paul Harris, February 23, 1905, great emphasis was placed on advancing the business interests of Rotarians by sharing business with each other. Some Clubs actually designated a Rotarian to act as statistician, who kept a record of business each member received from others.

At the 1913 Convention in Buffalo, New York, President Glenn C. Mead made very clear what some Rotarians had been thinking and saying—viz., that Rotary could not survive if this selfish approach continued. He declared that service rather than material gain should be the cardinal principle of Rotary. And his views were strongly supported by Frank L. Mulholland, Russell F. Greiner, and Allen D. Albert, all of whom later became Presidents.

As a result of this forceful emphasis, the concept of "the importance of the individual" took on a new meaning in Rotary.

**1915—*A Financial Problem Solved.*** Rotary was almost bank-

rupt in 1915. Frank Mulholland, then President, realizing the seriousness and urgency of the situation, conceived the simple idea of asking Rotarians each to contribute a dollar. This commonsense method of raising a sizable amount of money proved quite successful; Rotary has not been financially embarrassed since that time.



**1921—*A New Name.*** In June, 1921, President Crawford C. McCullough headed a group of Rotarians who had an audience with King George V at Buckingham Palace. Among those present were Guy Gundaker, Glenn Mead, Frank Mulholland, Arch C. Klumph, Rufus F. Chapin, and Arthur Chadwick. After Rotary ideals had been explained to King George he is reported to have said, "I want to see Rotary International spread to every corner of the British Empire."

In 1921, when a Committee of Thirty-One met in Chicago to rewrite the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary, someone must have recalled that interview with King George. "Why not," he asked, "change our name from the International Association of Rotary Clubs to Rotary International?" The idea caught on and "Rotary International" was written into the Constitution adopted at the 1922 Convention in Los Angeles. In the light of what has



transpired since, many believe that the movement was given impetus and vision by this action.

**1923—Another Crisis Met.** It was not long after Rotary was founded that Paul Harris expressed the hope that Rotary Clubs would embark on a program of civic activities and community betterment. Boys work in aiding crippled children so captured the imagination that many had come to believe it to be the whole work of Rotary.

The Convention at St. Louis in 1923 debated the question, then adopted the now-famous Resolution 34, which clarified our thinking by stipulating that:

No Club should allow any Community Service activities to obscure the Objects of Rotary or jeopardize the primary purpose for which a Rotary Club is organized. . . . Activities which enlist the individual efforts of all Rotarians generally are more in accord with the genius of Rotary than those

what became known later as the Aims and Objects Plan. The scheme was tried out for 12 months in the Rotary Clubs of Britain and Ireland and more than half the Clubs adopted it. Later Vivian came to Chicago and, using a blackboard, explained the plan to the Board, which submitted it to the Ostend Convention.

It is interesting to note that the original A. & O. Plan contemplated only three lines of activity: Club Service, Community Service and Boys Work, and Vocational Service. In 1928, at Minneapolis, International Service was added.

At Nice, France, in 1937 the By-Laws were again amended to do away with the separate Committees for the Services. Now one member of the Aims and Objects Committee is responsible for each of the four.

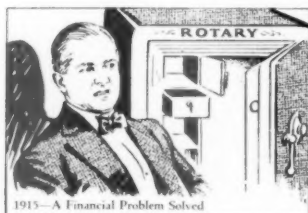
**1933—Revista Rotaria.** The first

We don't have to sponsor something to make Rotary a living force. We can individually make it so. There is truth in the statement that "Through the power of the individual a new age will stir and be formed. No new age has been formed in any other way."

The great opportunity facing the more than 320,000 Rotarians today is to expand the area of decency and understanding in all the relationships of life among all the peoples of the world. This is enough to command our best thinking and acting.

What we do as individuals in giving life and meaning to Rotary is the only worthy measuring rod by which we should want the world to judge us.

Madge Jenison once said, "Give the world something with character and it will carry your name to the sunset." If we, as Rotarians, live up in full measure to the opportunities and responsibilities of Rotary membership, we can truly hope that the world will carry the name of Rotary to the sunset. The road will be easier and the pace quicker if we learn from the lessons of the past 44 years.

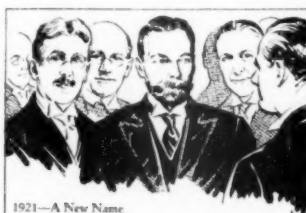


only requiring the mass action of the Club, because the Community Service activities of a Rotary Club should be regarded only as a laboratory experiment designed to train members of a Rotary Club in service.

Again the importance of the individual Rotarian can be seen in influencing the course for the future of Rotary.

**1927—The A. & O. Committee.** While the Aims and Objects Plan was adopted by Rotary International at the Ostend, Belgium, Convention in 1927, its history goes back several years to one Sunday morning. Sydney W. Pascall, then President of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, and Vivian Carter were walking through a woods in Surrey, England, and the discussion turned to Rotary education. Sydney deplored the Rotary ignorance of the average Rotarian, and outlined a plan to make the Rotary Educational Committee more effective.

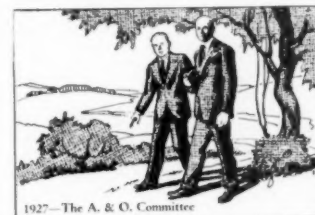
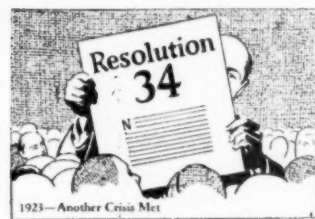
These two men later exchanged letters which led finally to the putting down on a half sheet of paper



of what may be several non-English editions of THE ROTARIAN, very appropriately named REVISTA ROTARIA, was published in Spanish. Since then it has gained steadily in reader interest and has been a major factor in the growth of Rotary in Ibero-America.

**1949—Where Tomorrow?** There are many Rotarians today who are deeply concerned about the future. They feel that we are in the midst of another crisis when we must soon decide whether we shall again emphasize the importance of individual action, or see Rotary largely expressed through corporate action. They insist that Rotary as an organization must "do something."

Those who make these demands fail to realize that Rotary's position and influence in the world will never be more than the reflection of the individual Rotarian. The individual's application of Rotary's ideals is, it seems to me, more important than corporate activities at the Club or top level.



Illustrations by R. R. Epperly



# Bernard M. Baruch:



STILL reeling from what was almost a death blow as a result of incredible folly—two world wars in one generation—mankind today strives to take an inventory of the future.

How wonderful it would be, if looking toward our tomorrows, one could report an unclouded horizon; if one could herald the dawn of a precarious peace. Alas, the threat of a new war's destruction, far more catastrophic than anything the world has experienced hereto, shadows the devastation of the old. I am one of those who do not believe another war imminent and I hope it eventually will be averted. But we cannot ignore the fact that there are ominous clouds on the international political horizon and that the fear of war remains.

At this time none can fully foresee to what distortions our lives, hopes, and habits may have to submit because of this overhanging dread. It will be a costly exaction. Precautions taken against war are, in one sense, a waste. In the United States, for example, tens of thousands of young men just beginning their careers are being drafted; farmers leave their plows to stand guard at frontiers; materials for housing are poured into armaments. Shipload after shipload of foodstuffs and relief supplies is being sent overseas. America's national budget has earmarked more than 12 billions for the military establishment alone for the fiscal year. Americans are spending some 6 percent of their national income for defense. There is no avoiding the tax of 'waste imposed by preparedness. To do so would risk the immensely greater destructions of actual war.

The problem for the freedom-loving world is this: while preparing against war we must manage the peaceful resources left to us so that they will swell our total substance.

We have heard a great deal about conservation and even warned against the reckless dis-

## America's Elder Statesman



WITH DEFT and swift line, Derso, celebrated caricaturist of international figures, catches the author in a typical mood. Acute in his judgments, witty as well as sapient of speech, Mr. Baruch has attained enormous stature as businessman and statesman.

While United States Representative to the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission, he drafted the plan for international control, since adopted by majority vote. Newspapermen noted with glee that, in dull conferences as speakers droned on, he would slyly turn off his hearing aid.

Son of a Confederate Army doctor, Mr. Baruch won his first successes as a financier in New York. In 1916, during World War I, he was called to public service and still continues in it, though he is now in his 77th year.

# The Atom, the Soil, and You



sipation of "our imperiled resources." I wonder what we mean when we speak of conservation. Isn't conservation really a struggle between the taxes of destructiveness, which sheer living involves, and the productive earnings a man can amass in counterbalance? The most ruthlessly logical form of "conservation" would be for man simply to cease living. Then there would be no "Plundered Planet" in need of reform, no "Road to Survival" to be labored over. What conservationists strive for, though, is a more balanced use of our earth's resources, to cut down man's destructiveness, while increasing his productivity.\*

Viewed in perspective, the task ahead is not hopeless. While we dare not face the future with complacency, we need not face it with despair.

This struggle for a better balance in living streaks every aspect of existence. It is a physical problem, evidenced by the reckless depletion of soil, forests, water, oil, coal, natural gas, and minerals. It is also a political problem, in that we desperately need new political forms which will relax the strangling fears of war, freeing more of our energies for creative purposes. It is a problem of education, of substituting intelligent saving for stupid waste. It is a spiritual problem. The struggle is so largely one of man against himself, between the instincts that make wreckers and those that make creators.

As old as the Biblical conflict between the fears of light and darkness, this struggle is also as new as atomic energy. The problem of atomic energy which now confronts us with all its national and international implications is essentially a problem of conservation. It is preeminently a wrestling between the fears which

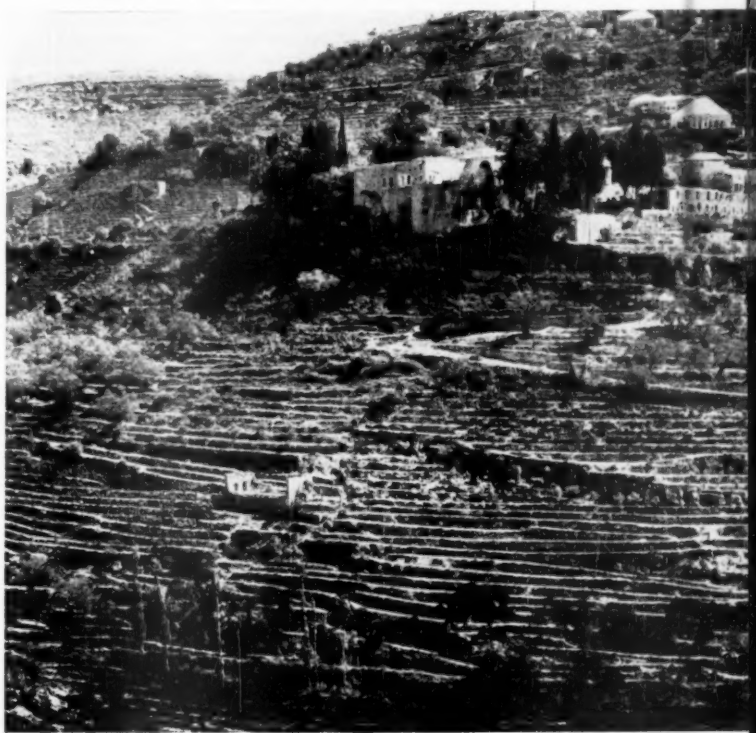
chain us to atomic development for destruction against the courage to seek its fullest release for peaceful purposes. It was to free atomic energy for usefulness and the ultimate benefit of all mankind that the American people took the bold and unprecedentedly generous action of offering to give up this, the most powerful weapon in history, on one condition—i.e., that no other nation be able to make the atom bomb.† Since the Soviet leaders—not the Russian people who have never known the American proposal—have vetoed this dream of a world free of the threat of atomic destruction, the United States must continue reluctantly to manufacture atomic weapons. The country owes that not only to itself, but to peoples of

all countries of the world who believe in Western civilization.

But fear of war need not freeze the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Our task is to strike a wise balance between peaceful and military development, the same balance needed all through life.

It is not generally realized that the nature of atomic energy may make it a conservationist's dream. Unlike any other source of energy, fissionable material is potentially self-breeding. Coal and oil will burn away in giving heat. Fissionable material, though, will create new fissionable material even while it is producing power. The first of these experimental breeder piles is being designed now. If it proves sound, we shall

*These ancient and picturesque terraces in Lebanon delight tourists, but were built for the utilitarian purpose of making hillside soil tillable and conserving its richness.*



Photos: (above) USSCS; (p. 8) International News

\*See *Can Our Earth Feed Its People?*, by Louis Bromfield, *THE ROTARIAN* for February, 1948.

†See *The Atom: A Report to the People*, by General A. G. L. McNaughton, *THE ROTARIAN* for October, 1948.

## SQUARING THE FAMILY CIRCLE



By Herbert Popenoe

**YOU**, as a business or professional man, know where your time goes—though at 5 P.M. you say you don't. Did you ever wonder where your children's time goes? Say you have an 11-year-old. Averaging ten hours of sleep a night, he sleeps 3,650 hours a year. Other home routines take up 730 hours a year, school 1,134 hours, religious instruction perhaps 78 hours.

Beyond these hours remain 3,168 hours. These are extra, surplus, and golden! Why, on a dollar-and-cents basis, for every \$100 invested in your child's time, these 3,168 hours would be worth \$36! Think about this "leftover time" of his, this third of his year. This is the time he fills with play and hobbies at home or sports and clubs in the community. And this, Dad, is the time and place where you come in. These are the hours for strengthening all the relationships in the family. These are hours which must not be neglected!

You, I have no doubt, are a good father. But do you want to make your family even prouder of you? Here are three steps to take:

1. Develop emotional stability. Like the rest of us, you have been under some severe emotional strains in the past decade, but make sure that you now demonstrate tolerance, love, understanding, and a freedom from anxiety which set an example for your children. If Johnny gets you off the sofa for some help with his arithmetic, keep calm, grin, and plunge into the problem with him. Keep thinking about the happi-

ness of your home—and the large part your attitudes play in it.

2. Develop many things the family can do together. As John Dewey said, we learn by doing. We learn to be a happy family by participating in happy family activities—try picnics, hikes, gardening, sight-seeing trips. Hobbies are helpful, work with the hands best of all. Even in a city apartment you can build things, take things apart. And don't give Junior a dollar to go and mow the lawn. Take turns with him in cutting, raking, and trimming. Comradeship will grow faster than the weeds.

3. Broaden your horizons. Your family life grows stronger as all its members join in community activities and as, at table, they discuss national and global affairs. And helping the children of other families through all your local youth-serving agencies is a much-needed service. Don't let other dads shoulder the job.

When we balance the books on the average modern family, we find it a mighty fine place to raise children. We find also, however, that the heads of that family are going to have to spend more, not less, of their time, attention, and effort on their children. For while the business of raising children is a joint operation of home, school, church, and community, the first and greatest responsibility will always be on the family.

So just this, Dad: remember your youngster's 3,000 extra hours. They are the most important hours of **YOUR** life.

be able to use atomic energy as if it were an investment which would increase itself, even while paying a steady, compound interest.

That fact alone should demonstrate that man has not yet reached the limits of his ability to support himself. Although the peaceful use of atomic energy has hardly begun, it radiates astonishing possibilities. For example, by using atomic isotopes as radioactive tracers, the mystery of all plant growth is being unravelled. Enough has been learned of photosynthesis, of how green plants store the sun's energy and convert water and carbon dioxide—the air we exhale—into sugar, fats, and proteins, to make plants produce edible fats.

Nine-tenths of the world's photosynthesis takes place in the oceans, I am informed by Dr. Melvin Calvin, of the University of California. By piercing the riddle of photosynthesis, it may become possible to farm the sea, to manufacture food by mixing sunlight, materials, and sea water. Some enthusiasts see ocean farming banishing hunger from the earth. That would seem too much to hope for. Still, we probably can count on recovering some part of the topsoil and minerals which have been washed into the seas and whose loss is so ominous in the face of an expanding world population.

**E**VEN closer to human reach may be the distillation of ocean water for irrigation. Means already exist through which men adrift on the ocean can distill sea water for drinking. To develop this bit of magic into a full-sized miracle would require new sources of energy to which, perhaps, atomic energy is the answer. Large stretches of the U. S. West Coast and immense areas of parched lands bordering on the Mediterranean need only water to blossom. It is not difficult to imagine what change would be made in European and world economy if the almost limitless sands of the Sahara and Arabian desert were turned to the production of badly needed foodstuffs for the expanding populations of Italy and the Middle East. The watering of wastelands, whose productivity already [Continued on page 50]

# SO JOHNNIE IS STUBBORN

*Why do young children say "No" so much?*

In part because they hear their parents say "No" so much. But the child's "No" is more than imitation. It indicates his first attempts to be an individual personality. As he develops ideas of what he wants to do, he naturally says "No" to ideas which counter his own. His "No" may also indicate a budding streak of contrariness, which all children have, and which some of them outgrow.

*When do children start to show a stubborn streak?*

The smarter they are, the younger they show it. It usually appears during the second year, and remains fairly strong until school age. It was during this period that the Prince of Wales, who became the Duke of Windsor, refused to pick up his toys, and his grandmother Queen Victoria sat on the floor to pick them up for him.

*Contrariness often first shows up when trying to dress children. Why?*

Because they are probably old enough to dress themselves. Let the child dress himself, no matter how long it takes or how badly he manages it. Adult impatience at such times increases the contrary streak.

*Why do children often get over their stubbornness when they start school?*

The child becomes a member of a group in school and has less head-on conflict with adults. A direct conflict always makes obstinacy worse. That is why the children of "bossy" parents are likely to be especially headstrong. At school the child follows along with the other children and is not bossed so much as at home.

*But don't they get worse in their teens?*

Yes. There is usually another flare-up of stubbornness in this age. The youth wants to be accepted as an adult, but his parents are still inclined to treat him as a child. Too much parental

SOME SCIENTIFIC COMMONSENSE ON A PROBLEM THAT WORRIES TOO MANY ADULTS.

By Donald A. Laird

Psychologist



"It indicates his first attempts to be an individual personality."



"Adult impatience at such times increases the contrary streak."



"Fussing makes the child dislike both the food and the parent."

## Human Nature Put to Work



For some reason—because most people are righthanded, I suppose—three out of four customers turn right when entering a store. BUT customers also tend to take the path of least resistance. I know one department store which, to equalize sales, has made the aisles on the right narrower than those on the left.

—Fred Wruble, Marquette, Mich.



Realizing that Erick's lusty but tuneless singing would ruin the school operetta, a music teacher was in despair until she hit on this ruse: Taking him aside, she suggested he "fool" the other children on the big night by moving his lips along with theirs, but not allowing a sound to come forth.

The operetta went off with a bang and Erick went home sure he was the world's slickest prankster.

—Margaret B. Cluff, Chihuahua, Mexico



A light touch will smooth out many a bump in life. City dads in Blytheville, Arkansas, put that aphorism to work literally when its main street was disrupted. Motorists smiled instead of scowling when they read this sign: "BLYTHEVILLE HAS GROWING PAINS. PLEASE BEAR WITH US."

—J. E. Stover, Jonesboro, Ark.



Figuring that the way to get along with a woman is to feed her vanity, a clever man, who was too shy to bawl out his secretary for typing mistakes, thought up this one: He had a rubber stamp made which read, "She can't type. BUT—SHE'S BEAUTIFUL!" He used it, too, on outgoing letters, to the delight of the recipients. And—as he expected—the young lady's typing perked up!

—J. G. Bumberg, New York, N. Y.

Let's have your story. If it's used in this department, a \$10 check will be sent you (\$5 if it's from another publication). —Eds.

supervision increases his strong will. The adolescent should be gently guided, not bluntly told. He needs to be led, not bossed. Educators, boys workers, the thousands of Rotarians who work closely with youth, all know this. They know that to educate means "to lead out" not "pound into."

*What, then, is the harassed parent to do—reason? Insist?*

Neither. Reasoning always makes things worse, and insistence only increases the spirit of rebellion. A stubborn person likes nothing better than an argument. Avoid point-blank arguments with a contrary youngster. Giving him an ultimatum or time limit for obeying usually acts as a dare and brings an open conflict. Don't give him a chance to say "No," or to test whether you really mean it. When the parent says "must," it makes the child feel "won't." The stubborn can't be driven; they have to be led. Praise them for doing the things you like, and don't mention the other things. Also give them more attention when they are not in contrary sulks.

*Then parents should "give in" to the contrary child?*

Not exactly that, but don't work at cross purposes with human nature. Don't get jockeyed into a position where you have to give in. Give the child a choice of two or three ways. And don't command, ask. For instance: "Do you want to wash the dishes, or would you rather dry them? Or perhaps you would rather dust?"

*But shouldn't we force the child to eat the food that is good for him?*

No! Fussing of this sort only makes the child dislike both the food and the parent, and become contrarier than ever. The foods which are forced upon him are the ones about which he becomes finicky. Don't emphasize the desired food. Take it for granted he will eat it and perhaps at some future meal he will.

*Why do some children stiffen when told to do things?*

Because they have been handled the wrong way. This physical tenseness is often shown before the child learns to talk. When

picked up, he tries to draw away, or stiffens his arms. In contrast is the "cuddly" child who usually has no contrariness.

*Why can strangers get better obedience than the child's own parents?*

Because the stranger has not previously tried to force the child to obey against his will. Moreover, strangers are, as a rule, not so bossy as one's own parents. Strangers are more likely to ask than to order, to say "please" and "thank you," and to overlook many of the small things about which parents may be overly insistent. In short, strangers interfere less with the child's independence.

*Does it help if children go away to school?*

Yes. At boarding school or college young people live under rules which apply to all. They do not feel they are being arbitrarily bossed. They are also among strangers at first, and try to show the good sides of their natures. As they become members of classes or regimental groups, they gain a feeling of pride from group cooperation rather than from having their own independent way. Experience has shown that a strict military school is good for the contrary boy. And the regular Army is often the happiest place for the man with ingrown contrariness.

*Anything else?*

Yes, this: Parents, teachers, preachers, and Scout leaders are bigger than the children in their charge. Are they wiser? Generally speaking, yes. What they need to remember is that almost all problems they face in working with children will yield to good humor, patience, restraint, and common-sense. I sometimes think the best parent is the casual parent who, though he loves his children deeply and lets them know it, neither forces them nor neglects them—but takes them in stride. In those rare instances where the problem becomes seemingly insuperable, the wise parent or teacher or youth worker seeks outside help from the best experts he can get. Raising and "leading out" children is the biggest, most important job on earth. It ought to be the most fun, too.





The party for Rotarian delegates held in the home of President Fouad Saadé, of the Beirut Club. Milton S. Eisenhower, of Manhattan, Kans., Vice-Chairman of the U. S. delegation, stands third from right; Ben M. Cherrington, of Denver, Colo., is second.

## At Beirut UNESCO Readies for Action

CAN THE DEFENSES OF PEACE BE BUILT IN MEN'S MINDS?

DELEGATES FROM 42 NATIONS SAY THEY CAN AND SHOULD!

By Ben M. Cherrington

Advisor to U. S. Delegation; Member, International Affairs Committee of Rotary International

ONE of the world's most beautiful scenes is Beirut from the harbor. The sun in a blue sky beams upon the equally blue Mediterranean and the city nestles along the shore with majestic mountains as a background. Here in the capital of Lebanon, where streets and shops bustle with people both in Western clothes and in traditional Arab garb, the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization met in November and December for its third annual session.

And what is UNESCO? It is hardly necessary to tell readers of THE ROTARIAN how it was set up as one of the 11 Specialized

Agencies bracketed by the Economic and Social Council, which itself is one of the six Principal Organs of the United

Nations.\* But its purpose was put into these fresh words by the delegation from Mexico: "It is true that UNESCO cannot supply the world with cut-and-dried solutions, but it can clear the path by which solutions may be reached."

Delegates from 42 nations were present. None came from the member nations behind the Iron Curtain—Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. In fact, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs wired a protest, holding that it was illegal for UNESCO to meet in Lebanon, which was defying a U. N. decision on the Palestine question. Though all abstentions were deplored, delegates quickly went into sessions launched by an

impressive ceremony addressed by His Excellency Sheik Béchara El-Khoury, President of the host country.

What was accomplished by the weeks of discussion? Perhaps the best answer was provided by Dr. Julian Huxley, the English scientist who is being succeeded as Director General by J. Torres Bodet, distinguished Mexican educator and statesman. He commented that at Beirut UNESCO passed out of the planning stage into the field of operation. Perhaps he had in mind a resolution, submitted by the United Kingdom, which the Conference adopted:

... that it shall be the policy of UNESCO in future years to transfer its energies from reconstruction of war-devastated areas to constructive development of education, science, and culture in areas in which such development is appropriate. . . . Instructs the Director [Continued on page 53]

\*For other articles in THE ROTARIAN about UNESCO, see *UNESCO Is Born*, by H. Raymond King, February, 1946; *All Things Are Ready If Our Minds Be So*, by Ben M. Cherrington, October, 1946; *What's Ahead for UNESCO?*, a debate, December, 1947.

# Ban Raffles and Lotteries?

## YES!—They Demoralize Society

Says Hugh Stevenson Tigner

*Congregational Minister,  
Mount Vernon, N. Y.*

**W**HAT'S WRONG with a lottery? I mean, of course, an honestly conducted lottery by the best people for an irreproachable purpose—such as one to take the city hospital out of the red.

That question is being raised with increasing frequency in our communities, and opinion is divided. But not so much divided as muddled. Advocates of this method of raising money are able to conduct lotteries even where they are clearly illegal, partly because of the prestige and power of the sponsoring organization, but mostly because of a general public confusion.

"What's wrong with a little honest gambling for a good cause?" The average man wilts before this good-natured proposition and buys a chance.

Well, what *is* wrong with it? The first answer is that lotteries and raffles constitute gambling and inducement to gambling. The more respectable the affair, the more effectively does it intimate that gambling is harmless, smart, respectable.

"But," cry the apologists, "isn't life a gamble? Aren't all our undertakings a risk and a bet?" Of course they are. But that is merely playing upon words. Gambling has a highly specialized meaning. In any language it indicates an artificially constructed game completely divorced from all the vital and constructive risks of living. The farmer and manufacturer take risks that are necessary and creative; they are trying to add to the real wealth of the community. The gambler's risks are not necessary; they produce absolutely nothing. The gambler woos the

bitch goddess Lady Luck in the hope of getting a lot for a little, or something for nothing. No society of any strength

was ever built up by such a philosophy.

A second evil effect of lotteries is that the zest is in the lottery and not in the good cause. For all participants the affair becomes purely a matter of winning a \$2,000 automobile on a 25-cent chance rather than of contributing to a public need and facing community obligations. The lavish advertisements of the Irish Sweeps in the Eire press, for example, never allude to benefiting the hospitals for which they are conducted, but to the winning of sudden and unmerited wealth. A typical ad says: "No more mopping up. No sweating at your job—tapping keys, fixing up trouble, doing repairs, waiting on others, figuring out problems—if you win the Sweeps." It hardly needs reporting that as soon as the Sweeps were instituted, former donations to the Irish hospitals promptly decreased by one-half.

The motives of lottery sponsors for good causes are generally unimpeachable. Their culpability lies in their shortsightedness, in their failure to view their action in its total social context. They are also guilty of historic ignorance.

The history of lotteries in my own country the United States, might be summarized thus: lotteries in favor eventually mean lotteries out of favor. As their practice became popular early in the 18th Century, they fell into disrepute and were suppressed. By the time of the Revolution, however, lotteries came into vogue again, and it is estimated that in 1825 the lottery "business" amounted to several times the budget of the Federal Government. In 1827 Governor DeWitt Clinton told the New York Legislature that lotteries were "dubious in the eye of morality and certain in the most pernicious results." A reason for the statement may be easily in-





Illustration  
by Sid Hitz

ferred from a description of the effects of the fabulous Pennsylvania Canal Lottery: "A lottery mania seized upon the citizens. Patrons were in a constant ferment. Application to one's job, patient thrift, were subjects for sneers. Madness was upon the people." By 1840 lotteries had been declared illegal in most States.

Some of my fellow Americans like to point out that lotteries are universal, that "we'd be smart to have something like the Irish Sweeps ourselves."

The Irish Hospital Sweepstakes, it is true, have been a howling success as a lottery right from their start in 1930. Yet a few years after they were authorized a committee of the Irish Parliament declared: "The gambling craze has affected all classes . . . and the total results are demoralizing, uneconomic, thriftless." The Dublin Mercantile Association viewed with concern "the amount of gambling in the Free State, which diverts both energy and money from industry and commerce, and causes grave disturbance to the public mind." The *Catholic Herald* commented that "the Irish Free

State from end to end . . . has become a sordid gambling den. The Hospital Sweeps have given an enormous impetus to this accursed business. . . ."

No one ever called France a Puritanical nation, yet the French Government in 1938, after a five-year trial, abolished its national lottery established to lighten the tax burden of the people. The reasons: ". . . its contribution to the national revenue is small; and, independently of this, it raises grave moral dangers. . . . Economic recovery presupposes as a first condition that the taste for work and economy should resume its real place, and that improvement in personal situations should not be a matter of hazard alone."

In short, history has two clear and grave statements to make about gambling games run in any way for any purpose. First, they have all been thoroughly tried. Secondly, they result in a positive social loss through the stimulation of false values and unproductive habits in the people.

## NO!—They Do Good Harmlessly

Says Wm Max Euler

Printing Executive; Rotarian,  
Kitchener, Ont., Canada

MRS. GLOTZCUP trudges down the marble corridor with her scrub bucket—to begin her endless task of mopping endless floors . . . Joe Mobanian heaves on his pinch bar and moves the new three-ton machine another inch . . . Mary Slavey stacks the last plate after the big dinner party and shuffles off to bed.

All three are dead tired from their long and monotonous labors. Yet all are cheerful, too! Cheerful and a bit excited. Each in his or her imagination has suddenly come into unlimited riches and is spending them lavishly. Each has a ticket in The Sweepstakes!

Commonsense tells these three good people that their chances to win are almost nil. "But someone is going to win—and this time it

just might be me!" The door to ease and affluence, which had been inexorably barred to them, has opened just a tiny crack. Meantime, what fun to dream wonderful dreams of a life that's free of scrub buckets, pinch bars, and dirty dishes!

Who would deny these honest, law-abiding citizens of ours such harmless pleasure so cheaply purchased?

From the dawn of history the human race the world over has enjoyed gambling. The Chinese had their fan-tan, the American Indian his long and short twigs. Queen Isabella staked Columbus, Mr. Businessman trades in futures, and Joe Doakes invests a nickel in the office pool on the World Series. All were obeying that hu-



### ALL-GIRL ROTARY CLUB?

**Y**OU don't think so, eh? But there was one once—so a whole town thought!

Amazement swept a recent meeting of the Shelby, North Carolina, Rotary Club when Mrs. Marion Ritzert, of the National Blood Service, in a talk remarked that she had once belonged to a Rotary Club!

Indeed, she went on, it was an all-girl "Rotary Club" and she herself had founded it in Lincolnton, North Carolina, in 1919. Mrs. Ritzert was then High-Schooler Marion Wise and had come across a pamphlet outlining the Objects of Rotary and its service program. With the enthusiasm of a club-minded teen-ager, she studied the pamphlet closely and forthwith organized her friends into a "Rotary Club."

It was a glowing success from the jump-go. Meetings were held regularly, procedure was strictly in keeping with the little pamphlet, and the effect was salutary, not only on the girls, but on the community, as real accomplishment resulted. In fact, the project was so successful and attracted so much attention that the local newspaper ran an account of its meetings—and that was the beginning of the end.

Through the press, the Charlotte, North Carolina, Rotary Club got wind of what was going on and, knowing there could not be a female Rotary Club, sent a member to Lincolnton. Tenderly he asked to see the club charter. There was none. Sadly he informed the girls that their "Rotary Club" must go and, in the twinkling of an eye, the dream club was dissolved.

"But," said Mrs. Ritzert, "we girls learned service the ideal way and will be grateful for that, despite our disappointment over the abrupt demise of our club. But not so with you men: The whole world is yours for service without let or hindrance. We were stopped, but nothing can stop you!"

*P.S. In 1929, Lincolnton got a regular Rotary Club. It has 56 members—all "adult male persons," as the Standard Club Constitution requires.*

—C. B. McBrayer  
Rotarian, Shelby, N. C.

man urge to take a chance with a hope of gain.

Ban those honestly conducted activities in which a man can exercise his right to venture—ban lotteries and raffles for community benefit, for example—and you encourage the growth of something infinitely more evil in its place. Remember Prohibition in the United States?

Like eating and drinking, gambling becomes an evil when carried to excess. It is an evil also in the hands of the unscrupulous who turn human weakness into their own gain. But there is little else that can be said against it. There is no Biblical injunction against gambling, though it was rife in Biblical times. All laws and prejudices against it have been conceived by man and have invariably grown out of excesses.

Thus, when you can guarantee that there will be no abuse of the privilege of making and taking wagers, there is little or no outcry against it. Look at the businessman, for example. No one objects when he "invests" assets in a new process which he gambles will succeed to his profit. Look at the insurance business. No castigation is ever heaped upon it for covering bets, at odds, from all and sundry against almost every conceivable eventuality, even death itself!

"Oh, but that is different," my objectors will say. "Free enterprise and insurance advance the prosperity and happiness of individuals and nations."

**P**RAY, what is the basic difference here? On the one hand, you take some small change from Mr. Ordinary Citizen and in return give him a thrill or an evening's entertainment—and then devote the proceeds to charitable work. On the other hand, you take Mr. Citizen's insurance premiums, give him some "protection," and then devote the proceeds to "investments" of considerably less humanitarian value. No difference, fundamentally.

Today thousands of people are at work and in good health who would have been hopeless charges on the community but for raffles in aid of crippled children. Unnumbered others have the care of well-equipped hospitals because some thousands of people bought

sweepstakes tickets. Many buildings serving the religious, humanitarian, and recreational needs of their communities would still be only dreams had not a lot of folks spent an evening (and maybe six bits) at a bingo party. True, they would all have been happy to take home the prizes, but the fact that they didn't neither harms them nor lessens the pleasure they had while the gamble was under way.

Who is the Solomon competent to draw the fine line between legitimate and illegitimate gambling? Who can say that a bingo game in aid of a new parish hall is vicious, but the purchase of a speculative stock blameless? On what grounds do legislators bar the sale of lottery tickets in aid of fresh-air camps and legalize parimutuel betting at race tracks? Are not too many people already tampering dangerously and irresponsibly with our right to "the pursuit of happiness"?

**"B**UT why lotteries," cry those who oppose them, "when there are so many other more legitimate ways of raising funds for worthy projects?" The first thing they suggest is canvassing for cash donations. "Beggings" would be a more exact term. Usually the names of prospective donors are carefully studied, then handed to someone to make the solicitation. This solicitor will likely be a good customer or friend or will have some other hold by which it is hoped a more substantial sum may be extracted. Too often the donor parts with more than he should, under the implied but not the less real threat of boycott, ridicule, or loss of prestige. The proponents of gambles in aid of charity have just as much right to claim that "the end justifies the means" as do those who sanction what comes at times very close to extortion.

At a bingo game or lottery the psychology is entirely different. In this case the prospect feels that he is a free agent. He is buying something that has some sort of value; he feels he receives a return for his expenditure in the form of a "chance." When he loses (which in sum total he knows he always will), he has the comforting thought: "Well, it's for a good cause, anyway."

And everyone is happy.



# Japan Is Calling

SUPERSALESMAN FRAZAR WANTS

TO GO BACK. HERE'S WHY.

By James R. Young

EVERETT W. FRAZAR, pioneer Yankee trader and an early member of the former Rotary Club of Tokyo, is now 80 years old. But he wants to return to Japan to help restore its commercial relations with the "outside world" which his father inaugurated when he entered Japan with Commodore Perry's Black Ship Expedition in 1854.

Tall, silver haired, and quiet spoken, Rotarian Frazar now lives in Daytona Beach, Florida, but hears regularly from his friends in Japan. He is fond of the people and is sure in his belief that, when led aright, they will make useful citizens and their country will become a respected member of the family of nations.

The Orient is in his blood. Sailing 300-ton ships, his father and other kinfolk from Scotland and Massachusetts bartered at Far Eastern ports for tea and silk. His forebears carried the first phonograph to Japan, and the first locomotive, which they helped to set up and present to the Emperor as a gift from Commodore Perry. The locomotive was later exhibited in a glass showcase in Tokyo, together with the light bulb which Everett Frazar later brought. In 1887 his father's company installed Japan's first electric-light plant in the Emperor's Palace. The invoice reads: "The Edison Electric System"—and it is one of the many trophies Frazar treasures in his Florida home.

He was born in China and began following his father's footsteps as an international salesman in 1896. At Toulon, France, he demonstrated an electrically steered and driven Edison-Sims torpedo. Later he installed it as a shoreside defense on the Bosphorus, near Constantinople, for the Turkish Government. He still chuckles as he tells how he had to wear both rubber boots and gloves when directing the torpedo at a target three miles away.

From Turkey he pushed eastward, joined his father in Japan, and began demonstrating inventions of the late Thomas A. Edison. An early major sale to the Tokyo Electric Company was an electric streetcar, built in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by the

J. G. Brill Company.

Expanding his operations, Supersalesman Frazar next began importing automobiles to Japan, introducing them in a day when they were still considered something of a novelty, even in America. It wasn't too easy to persuade the Japanese to use them either, and ROTARIAN Frazar well remembers that the rickshaw pullers in Tokyo's teeming streets de-



Reunion in Florida—for two who once met every Wednesday at Tokyo Rotary: Rotarian Frazar (seated) and Author "Jimmy" Young, famed former news correspondent in Japan.

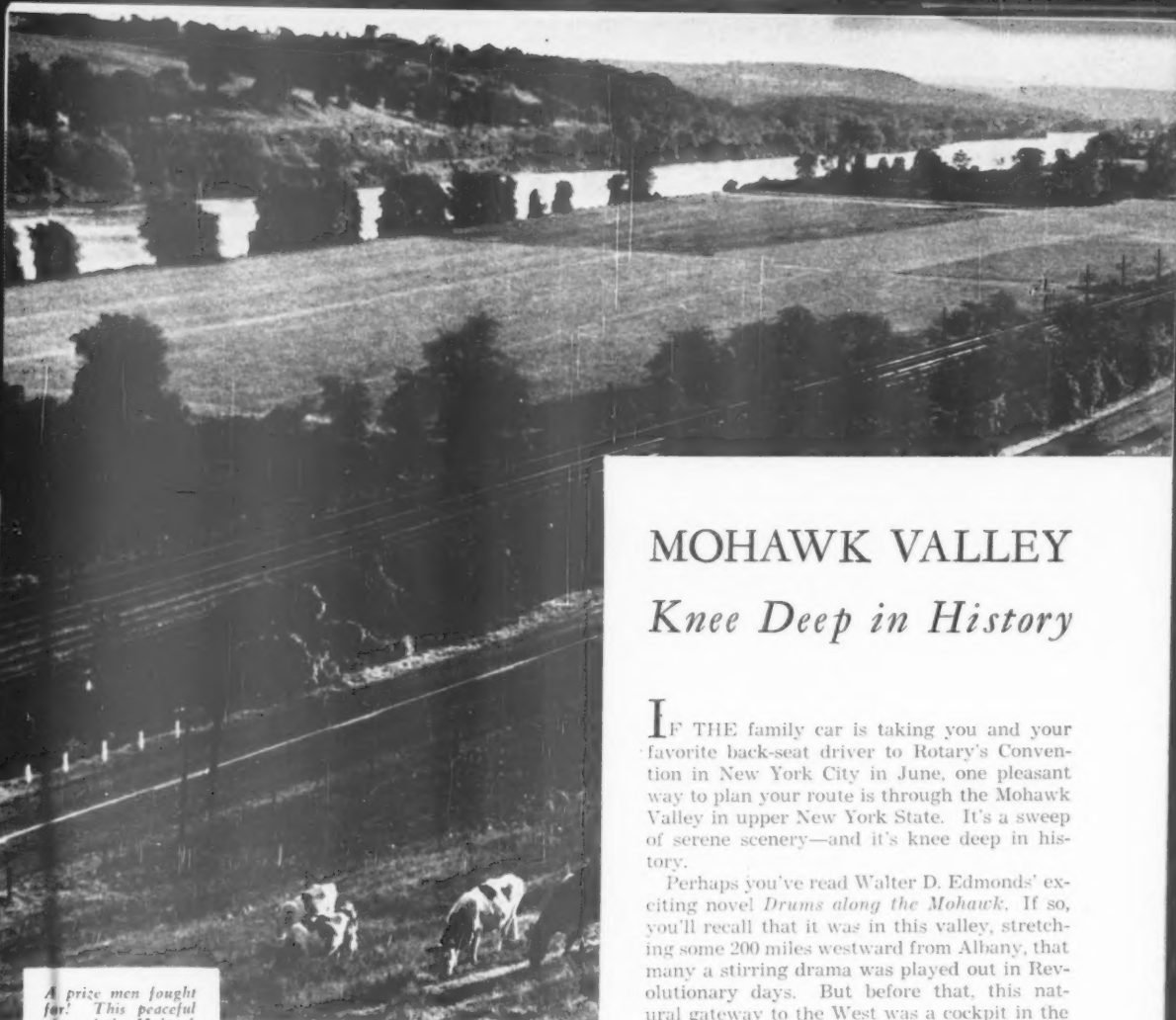
nounced the devil-made chuggers quite as vehemently as the horse-and-buggy drivers were doing in the States at the same time.

Eying the antiquated engines which were then huffing and puffing up and down Japan's few miles of narrow-gauge railway, Frazar next imported a Baldwin locomotive. He also introduced the Edison phonograph and, no doubt, smiled the smile of a father when, in 1933, Japan became the greatest manufacturer and purchaser of phonographs and records in the world.

The dawning Air Age presented Rotarian Frazar with one of his most amusing experiences in the early 1900s. The late Wilbur Wright was then barnstorming Europe and exhibiting his flying machine. Perhaps it was because the Kings of England, Italy, and Spain had inspected the new wonder that his Imperial Majesty, Meiji, Son of Heaven, was inspired to decide he wanted to look at it, too. Frazar was glad to oblige. He donned a silk hat and a frock coat, as prescribed by the rigid court etiquette, and staged a never-forgotten demonstration of the machine that flies.

If, as he so anxiously wishes he could do, Rotarian Frazar should return to Japan to aid in rebuilding that shattered and war-torn country with Western technical and engineering skill, it's a safe prophecy that an atomic-powered stratosphere superplane or a nuclear-energy railroad train would be high on his list for a demonstration—and that they, too, will soon be in a museum.





A prize men fought for! This peaceful view of the Mohawk belies the history of its early days.

## MOHAWK VALLEY

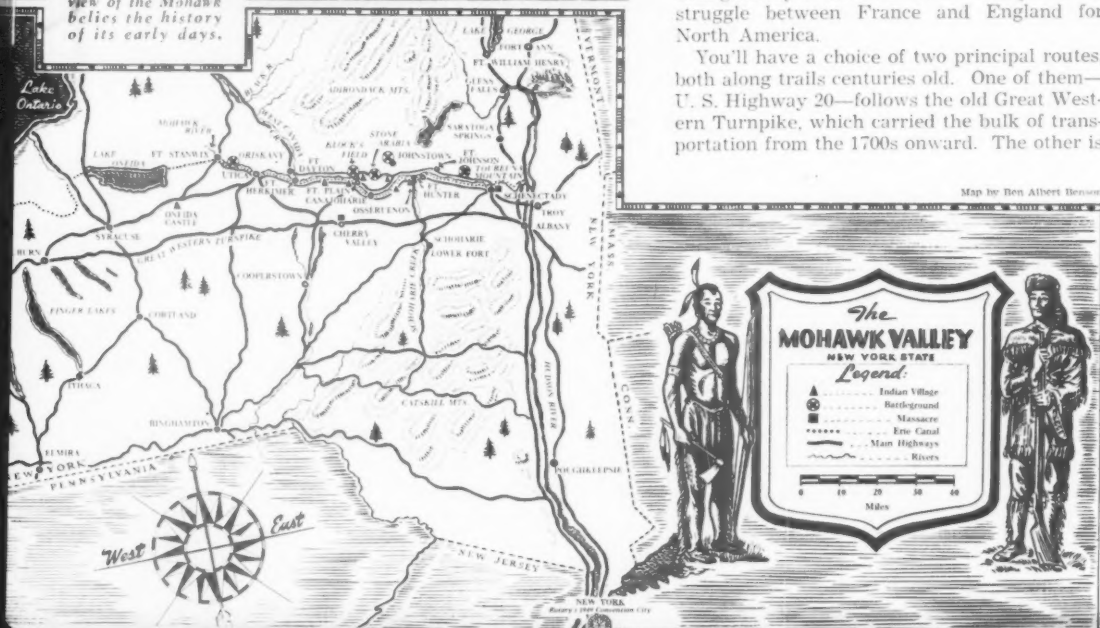
### *Knee Deep in History*

**I**F THE family car is taking you and your favorite back-seat driver to Rotary's Convention in New York City in June, one pleasant way to plan your route is through the Mohawk Valley in upper New York State. It's a sweep of serene scenery—and it's knee deep in history.

Perhaps you've read Walter D. Edmonds' exciting novel *Drums along the Mohawk*. If so, you'll recall that it was in this valley, stretching some 200 miles westward from Albany, that many a stirring drama was played out in Revolutionary days. But before that, this natural gateway to the West was a cockpit in the struggle between France and England for North America.

You'll have a choice of two principal routes, both along trails centuries old. One of them—U. S. Highway 20—follows the old Great Western Turnpike, which carried the bulk of transportation from the 1700s onward. The other is

Map by Ben Albert Brown





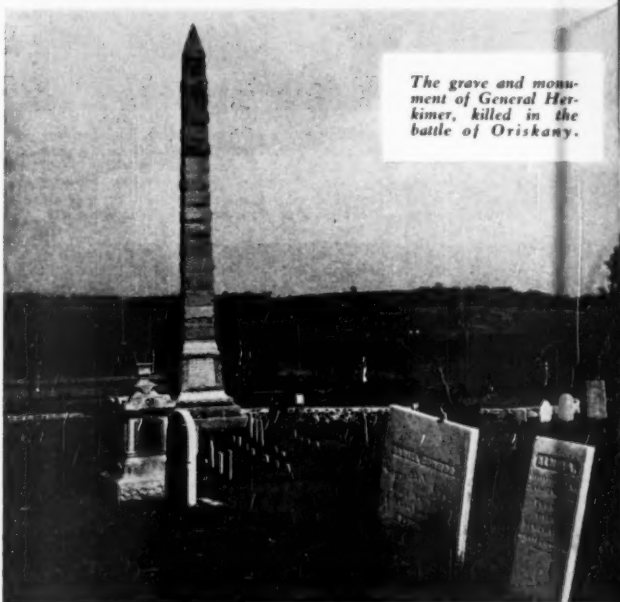
*This graceful colonial mansion was built by Sir William Johnson in 1762. At left is the stone blockhouse which was used as a refuge against attack. Sir William was successful in gaining and holding the friendship for England of the Five Indian Nations, which warred against France.*

New York State Highway 5, which, branching off from U. S. 20 at Auburn and terminating at Albany, parallels the Mohawk River and passes through many of the places made famous by bloodshed and massacre.

It's along this route, too, that you'll see what remains of the Erie Canal—De Witt Clinton's "Big Ditch" of 1825, which was the forerunner of the modern New York State Barge Canal System, and which can be credited with opening up the West to commerce.

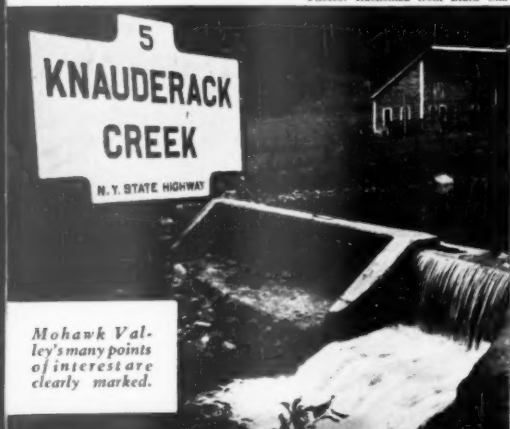
Perhaps you'll want to stop off at some of the old battle sites along the way—Oriskany, for example, or Canajoharie, or Fort Herkimer. Then, at Johnstown, there's the impressive mansion of Sir William Johnson, who gained the support of the Indians for the English against the French. It was built in 1762 and equipped with a stone blockhouse as a refuge from hostile forays. You'll find it completely furnished, as authentically restored by the New York restoration program. And, farther to the south, on Route 20, there's Cherry Valley, scene of the worst Indian massacre in Valley history, when 49 men, women, and children were ruthlessly murdered by 500 Senecas under leadership of the notorious Joseph Brant.

And, as for that back-seat driver—well, if she needs any urging to visit the Mohawk Valley, the place is just full of antiques!

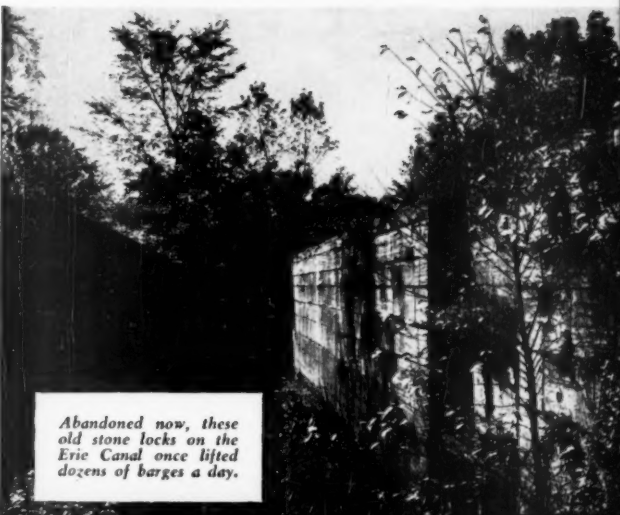


*The grave and monument of General Herkimer, killed in the battle of Oriskany.*

Photos: Ruohomaa from Black Star



*Mohawk Valley's many points of interest are clearly marked.*

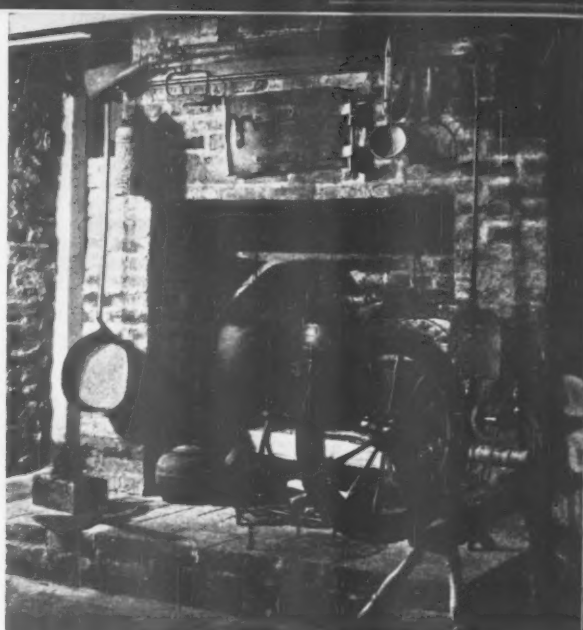
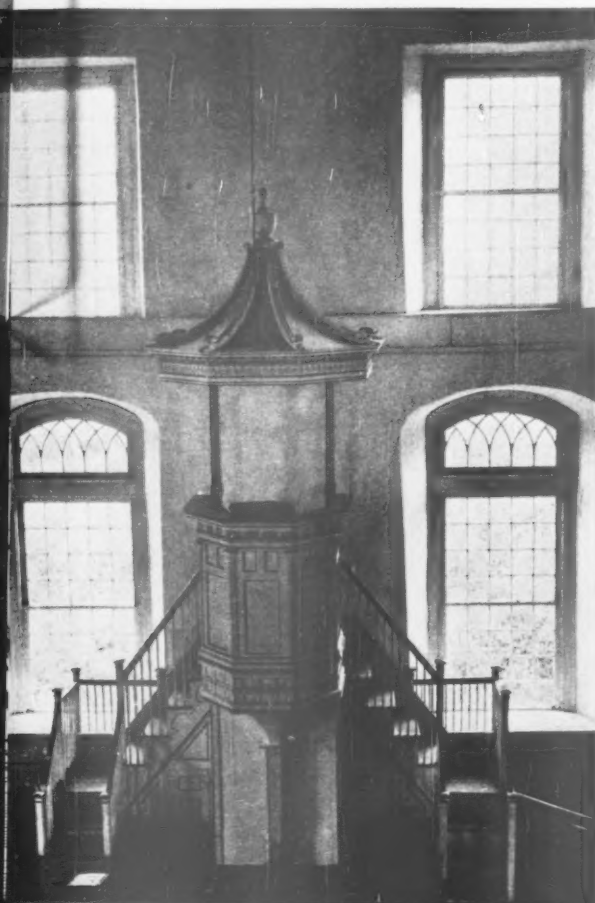


*Abandoned now, these old stone locks on the Erie Canal once lifted dozens of barges a day.*



*"Antiquing" is a game without limit in the Mohawk Valley. This bedroom looks like a collector's dream come true. Note the old-fashioned cradle.*

*From this pulpit in an old colonial church near Herkimer, the parson's view of his parishioners was too good to let anyone catch "forty winks."*



*The Dutch oven in the Johnson mansion's cellar kitchen was part of the original house. Other objects were collected and supplied by the State.*

*One of the most notable characteristics of 18th Century houses was the "fanlight" over the front door. That knocker might well be in a museum.*





# Rheumatic Fever

## *No. 1 Enemy of Children*

By Theodore R. Van Dellen, M. D.

*Medical Practitioner, Educator, and Columnist*

OF ALL enemies of small children none matches rheumatic fever in deception and treachery. It starts with symptoms no more alarming than a sore throat. The initial onset may be fatal, but though the patient survives, the odds are about even that the child will recover completely or that the heart will be damaged to handicap or perhaps kill him years later.

Dr. T. Duckett Jones studied 986 cases ten years after the appearance of the disease. Of these only 439 could participate in normal activities, 209 had slight limitations, 135 were severely curtailed. But 203 had died. It is such facts, well known to physicians, that have given rheumatic fever the sinister honor of being the No. 1 killer of children, for children—especially those aged 7 and 8—are the chief victims.

How can it be cured? What can be done to alleviate the aftereffects in those stricken? Most important of all, how can it be avoided? Med-

ical research is seeking answers to those questions, but already we have important knowledge which should be passed on to you who are concerned with the well-being of children.

Climate and weather are a factor. We know that because the disorder is more common during the cold, wet seasons when sore throats abound. Children whose diet is not well balanced and who live in damp, overcrowded cities are more susceptible than their country cousins. Those in families having a history of rheumatic fever are more likely to contract it than are others without that background.

To the best of our knowledge, the disease is due to the *hemolytic streptococcus*, which gains entrance through the nose or throat. Victims often have had an attack of tonsillitis or pharyngitis from seven to 21 days previously. As in other respiratory disturbances, however, a rise in temperature and pharyngeal irritation disappeared within

Photo: H. Armstrong Roberts





## Toronto Takes Heart

**"BUT, Doctor, does my child really have heart trouble?"**

So often is the answer "Yes" that heart disease ranks as the Number One enemy of child health. Yet, the question is being asked less and less often in Toronto, Ontario, Canada—for Toronto is winning an all-out war against this crippler.

It has, for one thing, a man who does nothing but tend and mend the hearts of school children. He is a doctor, of course—a highly trained cardiac specialist. Because of him hundreds of youngsters who might have been sentenced to invalidism are out giving their all on ball diamonds and hockey rinks.

That doctor is part of a system for the discovery, registration, and management of heart trouble in children which is probably unique in the world. How the system came to be is in good part a Rotary story.

Some two years ago Canada's largest Rotary Club gave some special aid to Toronto's famous Hospital for Sick Children—a specially designed piece of X-ray equipment which shoots rapid-fire pictures during the injection of radio-opaque materials. This enables the doctor to operate with great accuracy, shows him when operation is unfeasible.

Noting this Rotary interest, Hospital people suggested something further: a heart clinic for children. Could the Club set it up? It could and would. Working with the Hospital, the Department of Public Health, and the City Council, Toronto Rotarians engaged the heart man before mentioned—and the new clinic opened its doors.

It works this way: School doctors examine all children. Heart suspects are referred to their family doctors or to the free clinic. In the first large group of children the clinic examined last Winter, the specialist sent 72 percent home with the joyous verdict of mere "functional murmurs" which, while noisy, in no way restrict normal lively child activity.

Reporting to Rotarians on parental attitudes he had encountered, the clinic specialist cited two cases: in one his hardest work was convincing the parents that their son needed an operation. In the other his hardest work was convincing the parents that their boy had a normal heart. Finally convinced, the father headed straight for the store and bought two pairs of boxing gloves!

two to seven days. If "that tired feeling" persisted, it was looked upon as the normal fatigue that follows any sore throat. Few had any inkling that rheumatic fever was brewing and would explode within a week or two.

During the interval between the sore throat and the onset of the disease, the blood mobilizes a defense mechanism against the invading *streptococcus* or its toxins and, in so doing, manufactures substances known as "antibodies." This is a normal phenomenon, but persons destined to develop rheumatic fever are believed to be allergic to these antibodies.

As the disease takes hold, fever and malaise return, the appetite wanes, and one joint after another becomes painful and swollen. The ailment is not always partial to the joints. Should the brain be selected, chorea (St. Vitus' dance) follows and the patient exhibits awkward, jerky movements of the face, arms, and legs. Skin involvement is unusual, but when it occurs, there is a characteristic rash. Lung involvement leads to pneumonia; if the intestines are the site of trouble, nausea, vomiting, and symptoms resembling appendicitis may appear.

If this were all there was to rheumatic fever, it could hardly be classified as serious. But it is not all. The muscles and valves of the heart are particularly susceptible to this disease. If the pumping organ is seriously disturbed, there may be chest pain, shortness of breath, and dizziness. The physician is able to detect the murmur with the stethoscope or by observing one or more irregularities on the electrocardiogram.

But this feature of rheumatic fever is as treacherous as it is dangerous. When swollen, painful joints exist, the medico suspects the condition and will make a routine check-up of the heart. If the "hinges" are not involved, however, and there are no symptoms referable to the cardiac structure, the true situation may escape recognition until complications set in. This is the type dramatized so frequently in which the youngster continues to play ball until he collapses suddenly on the field.

Even the most skillful physician has difficulty in diagnosing the malady when symptoms are vague

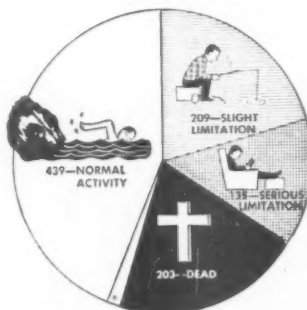
or varied. For example, there are cases where the only signs are so-called growing pains, frequent nosebleeds, or vomiting spells. Other youngsters do not feel up to par and, upon returning from school in the afternoon, would rather stay at home than play in the yard. Wise parents will regard these symptoms with suspicion and call in the family doctor.

Sometimes a murmur is heard or an irregularity exists in the electrocardiogram during the acute stage. By the end of four weeks, the "EKG" reading has returned to normal; in the course of the following months, the murmur disappears. When this does not happen, the valves of the pumping apparatus are scarred permanently and the individual is left with leakage.

The patient must remain in bed until joint manifestations vanish and the temperature, pulse, electrocardiograms, and blood tests are normal. He should consume daily one quart of milk; one serving of meat, fish, chicken, or liver; one or two eggs; two servings of vegetables; a salad; fruit or fruit juices; a teaspoonful of cod-liver oil or its equivalent in a vitamin tablet; and six teaspoonfuls of butter or fortified margarine. Other dishes may be added to satisfy taste and to keep up weight, but they should not replace essential foods.

Boredom is alleviated: the child is supplied with toys, books, puzzles, [Continued on page 55]

## RHEUMATIC FEVER'S TOLL



Here is what happened to 1,000 young patients (\*records for 14 are missing) after ten years. The data by T. Duckett Jones. Graph by Graphic Associates; Public Affairs Committee



## THE OBJECTS OF ROTARY

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

# This Rotary Month

## News Notes from 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago

44 Candles. That number will flicker on cakes real and imaginary as Rotary's 6,700 Clubs mark the movement's anniversary this month. Of the four men present at the first Rotary Club meeting February 23, 1905, in Chicago none remains. But the fellowship they started now embraces some 322,000 business and professional men in about 80 countries or regions.

Soup-erb! Potato soup, bread, and water. Thirty-eight Rotary Clubs in District 151 (southern Michigan) have served that meager menu at recent luncheons—yet at regular prices. What they have saved—a total of \$2,305.20—they have contributed to the Rotary Relief Fund. It was their District Governor, Guy W. Kirsch, of Sturgis, who thought up the idea when he read that this fund for distressed Rotarians was in imminent danger of exhaustion. Other Districts are now picking up the idea.

Committee Meetings.

1950 Convention.....	Feb. 8-10...in 1950 Convention city
Magazine.....	Feb. 22-23...in Philadelphia
1949 Convention.....	Mar. 8-10...in New York City
Finance.....	Mar. 23-25...in Chicago
Foundation Fellowships..	Apr. 8-10...in Chicago

About the time first copies of this issue were to reach readers, President Angus S. Mitchell was to return to Chicago from a world Rotary tour, and the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors were to meet in Chicago. Watch next month for reports on these important events.

Convention. It's New York City June 12 through 16 for Rotary's 40th international reunion. Some 8,000 rooms in 76 hotels are under contract. Reservation forms are currently going out to all Club Secretaries and On-to-New York Committee Chairmen in North America. If you're going from that region, see them for these forms. If you're going from other regions, and not in officer capacity, make your hotel reservations through Convention Manager Gerald C. Keeler in Chicago.

A brilliant Convention program is shaping up, with the largest crowd in Rotary Convention history a good possibility. By the way, prints of a 22-minute 16-mm. sound film "New York Calling" are available to Clubs from Rotary International, 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill. Write for dates.

Jean Harris 'Home.' Back from Scotland for a Chicago visit is Jean Harris, widow of Rotary's "Founder Paul." She is the house guest of Mrs. Frank Jennings, 11166 Longwood Drive, widow of a veteran member of the Chicago Rotary Club. Jean moved to her native Scotland some months after Paul's death.

Foundation. Since the death of Paul Harris January 27, 1947, Rotarians and Clubs around the world have contributed a total of \$1,479,091 to the Rotary Foundation. Some 1,600 Clubs have contributed 100 percent—an average of \$10 a member—and the number continues to grow. A major activity of the Foundation is the sponsorship of Foundation Fellowships for Advanced Study. Thirty-seven young graduate students are currently studying on such Fellowships.

Vital Statistics. On December 27 there were 6,680 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 322,000 Rotarians. New and readmitted Clubs since last July 1 totalled 155.



The happy crowd, representing six nations, poses for the camera. Lahore is Pakistan's largest city, with more than a million people.

## Brotherhood at Lahore

BITTERNESS AND BLOODSHED BETWEEN INDIA AND PAKISTAN ARE FORGOTTEN AT A GALA ROTARY MEETING.

By Said K. Hak

*Principal Information Officer,  
Ministry for Refugees, Pakistan; Rotarian*

"IT IS absolutely necessary for India and Pakistan to coöperate in every little detail of economics and politics." So said S. Sampuran Singh, Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, in addressing a Rotary gathering in Lahore, Pakistan, recently. Unless that happens, he thought, neither In-

dia nor Pakistan can stand on its own feet.

Held in a gayly decorated hall displaying the flags of all nations, the meeting had a United Nations theme and was distinguished by the presence of Polish, German, Czech, English, and Pakistani nationals. It was arranged by the Lahore Rotary Club.

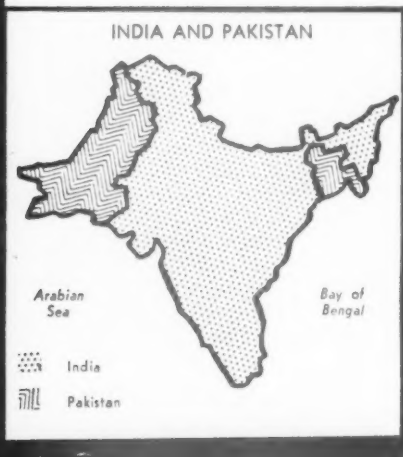
The dinner, which compared favorably with the prepartition glory of social evenings in Lahore, was punctuated by delightful and thought-provoking speeches, with Acting Club President Muzaffar first explaining the part that Rotary could play in promoting understanding, peace, and goodwill.

Cameras clicked when the chief guest, H. E. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, Pakistan's Ambassador to Iran, made his address, which was, incidentally, his first public pronouncement since his appointment. "There is real democracy in Iran," he said, "and ulemas

there never criticize the action of any person. If a woman observes purdah or moves about freely, it is no concern of anybody." He also stated that Iranis are deeply devoted to the cause of defending their national sovereignty.

Mian Abdul Aziz, former financial commissioner of the Punjab, spoke on "Pakistan and the International World" and pleaded the cause of the villagers in Pakistan. The sooner their standard of life is raised, he said, the sweeter will be the fruits of this hard-won independence for Pakistan, which has a great rôle to play in the world. [Other speakers are shown in the photos.—Eds.]

Among the many distinguished guests were also Mian Bashir Ahmad, Nawab Jamal Khan Leghari, and a large number of ladies, prominent being two members of the legislative assembly of the West Punjab, Begum Shah Nawaz and Begum Tasadduq Husain.





Pakistan's Ambassador to Iran, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, addresses the Rotary company. It is his first public utterance after taking office. . . . (Below) India's Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, S. Sampuran Singh, pleads for closer coöperation between the two States in his talk to the group.



East Bengal's Minister for Industries, the Honorable Ch. Hamced-ul-Haq, tells of East Pakistan's industrial future. . . . (Below) Begum Shah Nawaz Kahn, a legislator and social worker, addresses the group. Note framed photo of Mohammad Ali Jinnah, first Governor General of Pakistan.



# ERP

—As the British See It

By Donald McLachlan

*Journalist and Commentator*

AMERICANS who visit Europe or read its newspapers are astonished to find that Communists and fellow travellers tell the workers that the Marshall Plan is lowering their standard of living. It is true that only a steadily dwindling minority believe the charge; but how is it possible that such apparent nonsense could ever be talked and believed? Why should it be possible for the workers of Britain and the other 17 Western European countries taking part in the European Recovery Program to feel anything but gratitude for this stupendous project? To understand why is to grasp the essential purpose of the statesmen who are resolved that Western Europe shall be paying its way again by 1952.

The Marshall Plan—or ERP, as Mr. George Marshall, U. S. Secretary of State, always insists on calling it—is not a relief plan but a work plan. That is the essential point. It is not a dole to the poor and needy; it is a scheme to provide capital and incentive for millions, who must produce more if they are to buy and consume what they used to ten years ago. The rôle of the Americans, as Mr. Hoffman said in these pages last month,\* is to act as "investment bankers for recovery." The clients are Britain, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Switzerland, and Sweden—to mention only the leading industrial countries of Western Europe—plus the Western zones of Germany, which is potentially the biggest producer of them all.

Trade had dropped or stagnated in most of these countries after the war for they were caught in a

vicious circle: they could not produce enough goods because they could not import enough food and raw materials; they could not import because they could not pay; they could not pay because they could not export; they could not export because they could not produce.

The mass of highly skilled workers suffered most. They could not get the food they needed to work efficiently, and their employers could not get the materials and equipment they needed to keep the workers fully employed at wages which would give an acceptable standard of living. Both employers and workers were ready by 1947 to turn to simple remedies and sweeping explanations for this postwar era. They were ready to listen to extremists of the left and extremists of the right, while the fundamental facts of shortage and approaching bankruptcy were hidden in Government records.

Ministers in most countries dared not act on these facts or explain them to the voters because they could see no way out of the crisis. This vital information remained concealed until the challenge of communism and Western bankruptcy determined the Government of the United States to get the European Recovery Program working by the Spring of 1948.

So far there have been only 14 months in which to do three vital things: to find out and agree on what the essential economic facts in each of 18 countries were; to organize the facts into a clear working picture to guide joint recovery plans; to present it to Congress and to the pub-

\* See *Good News Being Made in Europe*, by Paul G. Hoffman, Administrator of Economic Cooperation Administration, in *THE ROTARIAN*, January, 1949.

Photos: Acme; British Information Services





lic opinion of Western Europe and the United States. That those things should have been done—and well done—in 14 months is little short of a miracle; but it is a very short time to explain to nearly 200 million war-weary Europeans what is wrong with their economic life and the work and sacrifices needed to put it right.

So it is that Americans visiting Britain will not yet find universal understanding and appreciation of what ERP means to them. There is, and has been from the first, general gratitude for this "most unsordid act," for tens of thousands of British homes have personal experience of previous American generosity. But understanding of what ERP demands from British workers is not general. Yet it improves every month: the trade unions are calling for greater productivity per man; there is a voluntary stop on demands for further wage increases; an Anglo-American Productivity Council has been working for three months to find out how American technical advice and experience in industrial management might improve British production methods; there is a strong movement toward more consultation and coöperation between workers, foremen, and managers.

But the mass of people—particularly the women—do not clearly understand why—now that America is helping—rations and controls must stay. They do not always understand why goods they would most like to buy with their wages and savings must be sold overseas. Austerity, as we call it, appeals to some Englishmen—for instance, Sir Stafford Cripps—as something good in itself, as a proof of self-denial and thrift and honorable independence. But to many it is something which was acceptable during the six years of war, but which should be unnecessary in time of peace. For these it was at first a disappointment to find that the ERP is not a Santa Claus, that the next year will bring no big improvement in supplies of food, clothing, paper, household equipment, and houses.

The young married couple, for example, finds it hard to collect the things needed to start normal family life; and the older mar-

ried couple finds it hard that they are unable to make good in their homes the wear and tear of ten years. These, then, are the reasons why some mischievous people in Western Europe can argue that American aid means a continuation of hard times and be believed.

Nonetheless in Britain there is on the whole a frank and cheerful acceptance of the fact that belts must be kept tight, and that they cannot be loosened until the country is out of the red. And there is a growing understanding—not easy for simple people reading very small newspapers—that Britain cannot get out of the red by its own efforts alone.

Mr. Hoffman described last month how Britain is offering European countries credits worth more than 300 million dollars. This is one of the great achievements of coöperation in the European Recovery Program, for it means that Britain gives up the benefits of something like a quarter of the first year's dollar aid from America to help its neighbors. It will be two, perhaps

three, years before the benefits are seen; then Western Europe should be replying with steel, machinery, textiles, and essential foods on which Britain would otherwise have to spend dollars.

Meanwhile it has been hard to explain to the ordinary man or woman why Britain could not sell machinery to Belgium unless it imported flower bulbs and shrubs in exchange; even harder to explain why Italy could not buy British goods unless the streets of London were full of luxury fruits like peaches, grapes, and melons—when people really wanted bananas, oranges, and grapefruit, or more butter, bacon, and eggs.

Last Fall the British Government told the ERP planners in Paris that "it will be impossible . . . to provide for significant improvement in consumption in 1948-49 [first year of the four-year plan]." These ponderous official words mean that there is to be no improvement in a weekly ration for the average person of 20 cents' worth of meat, 2 ounces of bacon, 1½ ounces of cheese, 3 ounces of butter and 4 of margarine, 1



*It gets a bit monotonous day after day, of course, but it's on a weekly ration such as this that adults in Britain are fighting the "Battle of Production." Fortunately, there are now no limitations of fresh vegetables, fruits, cereals, and bread.*

ounce of cooking fat, 10 ounces of sugar, 4 ounces of candy, 2½ pints of milk, and 2 ounces of tea. The diet will be made up of some 50 eggs a year, unrationed potatoes and bread, and small supplies of dried fruits and canned meat.

Most firms with more than 250 employees provide a midday canteen meal and children get milk and dinners at school, but from the point of view of British housewives the daily menu is a harassing, difficult problem.

It is against this background that the figures of British production, past and future, have to be read. In a situation where so much is rationed or scarce, the incentives to earn more by working harder have far less influence than they have in America. In America wages freely chase insufficient goods and an inflationary movement results; in Britain the prices of most normal family requirements are fixed, and their supply rationed. In Britain inflation is suppressed; as the editor of my own paper once put it, it is the "wind on the national stomach"—and it hurts. Nonetheless, with normal incentives to work so much reduced, production has increased.

Take, first, what was achieved in the first half of 1948: production was 120 percent of production in 1938—with a slightly larger labor force; exports to dollar countries were up to 126 percent of 1938 and imports from those countries down to 83 percent. Over-all exports from Britain were 134 percent of 1938. The result has been that at the present rate of dollar earning and dollar saving, Britain's dollar deficit on her foreign account was being halved by the end of 1948—whereas in 1947 the total deficit with all countries was \$2,520,000,000; in July it was at the rate of \$1,120,000,000.

This progress has been achieved, and such progress will continue to be achieved, by limiting British dollar expenditure to the sum of what can be earned by exports and what is received under ERP. There will be no more drain on gold and dollar reserves, no more overdrawing.

It is on the basis of this achievement, registered at the very outset of the recovery program, that

British Ministers base their plan for the first year of the Marshall Plan, ending next July. It demands not only austerity and hard work at home, but also immense effort and ingenuity in Dominions and colonial possessions.

The plan centers on four points:

1. Continue increasing production in industry and farming.
2. Expand exports, particularly to dollar countries.
3. Develop new sources of raw materials and food in countries which will sell them for British exports—e.g., rubber from Malaya and ground nuts from East Africa and manganese from West Africa, all of which would earn as well as our dollars.
4. Reëquip British industry and utilities so that home production can displace imports as much as possible.

In other words, there is a two-pronged attack on the dollar problem: earn more dollars and spend less dollars, not only now—between 1948 and 1952—but for a long period ahead.

The high lights of the plan are in heavy industry, in the production of power, and in the development of new sources of fats, raw materials (coal, sisal, rubber, oil) either in British possessions or in areas of British interest such as Iraq and Southern Iran. For instance, it was reckoned that by next June British factories will

have produced in a year 146,000 trucks, against 98,000 in 1938; 178,000 tractors, against 13,650 in 1938; 45 billion KWH of electric power, against 21 billion in 1938; 15 million tons of steel, against 11½ million in 1938 (that figure has already been passed). Coal exports to Europe are to be doubled and farm production started on its way toward a figure of 150 percent of 1938.

It is to help reach such goals that American grants and loans are under ERP being used. Of the \$1,300,000,000 allocated for the first year \$434,000,000 go for food, chiefly for grain from Canada; \$336,000,000 for raw materials; \$113,000,000 for capital equipment; \$312,000,000 for oil, tanker hire, and oil equipment. Britain would like from America more steel, more machinery, more tools; but, these not being available, Britain will make them.

The British realize that this program would be impossible without American aid. Without it rations would have to be reduced to a level where men and women could not work efficiently; the factories would lack raw materials and would have to stand men off in hundreds of thousands; reëquipment of industry and utilities would have to be postponed, with serious results for production and the movement of goods.

It is not for an Englishman to hand his country bouquets about the progress made so far; that may be properly left to Mr. Hoffman, the Administrator of the Marshall Plan and one of the key men in the world today. Only six months after he had begun his work he stated in London:

To be quite honest, when I took this job on in April, it seemed to me that the goal that Great Britain had set herself in this first year was quite unattainable. I must admit, having been here, that the progress that has been made has dispelled all my doubts. I think that the very gallant and successful fight that Great Britain has put up to build up its exports, to hold down its imports, and thus achieve financial stability is one that should command the unbounded admiration of the world.

We appreciate that tribute and we shall hold it in mind as something to live up to during the difficulties, hard work, and misunderstandings that this great enterprise is bound to bring with it.



*Making history: Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, puts pen to the agreement for the Marshall Plan.*

# S-S-Stuttering! Can Be Stopped!

MUSIC AND RELAXATION GET  
RESULTS IN THIS HOSPITAL

By Hollis Alpert

A HOSPITAL in New York City hasn't a single bed for any of its patients, yet each year as many as 4,000 people enter its doors for treatment. Drugs are seldom administered there. Through its corridors one may often hear music echoing. And the institution is unique for another reason: it is the only hospital in the U.S.A. which devotes all its services to providing help for sufferers from speech ailments—ailments which, in mild or severe form, afflict millions of Americans.

"Come Wednesday night," Dr. James Sonnett Greene told me over the phone. And when I met him at this unique place, the National Hospital for Speech Disorders, he explained why he'd picked this evening in particular for my visit. "Wednesdays are the big nights for us," he said. "You're going to be surprised at what goes on here."

The conquest of speech disorders has been Dr. Greene's guiding motivation throughout his entire medical career. Now a brisk, hardy gentleman in his late 60's, he is a distinguished authority in his field. However, his work has had far-reaching importance in another field as well. For in treating such defects as stuttering, delayed and cleft-palate speech, and others of the many different groups of speech disorders, he has long been the exponent of the technique of group psychotherapy, a form of psychiatric treatment which has only just recently come into wide use.

Dr. Greene has explained that it isn't the stutterer's tongue which cripples him, as was supposed not too many years ago, but inner conflicts, fears, and anxieties which possess him. For the stutterer is a neurotic and a "social neurotic" in particular. For this reason he feels that individual psychotherapy cannot accomplish so much for the patient as therapy within a group or "social" setting.

Dr. Greene led me from floor to floor of the seven-story hospital building, showing me the various clinics, laboratories, even a kindergarten for child stutterers, and a "social room" where a large number of patients were dancing.

"Now I want to show you something interesting," he said as we stood at the entrance to a small auditorium. Practically all the seats were filled by patients, and there was a buzz of loud, good-humored conversation.



"Blow, Joan—through your mouth!" When she does, the tiny wheel turns and her muscles learn how to speak without the nasality of those who have had cleft palates mended.

His arrival was the signal for a young man to mount the platform. "The Ephphatha\* Club will come to order," he called, with a breezy air and a confident voice. "How do you all feel tonight?" They all felt fine, obviously, for there came an outbreak of cheering and hand clapping.

"That chap," Dr. Greene said, "stuttered so badly when he first came here that he couldn't pronounce his full name."

When the idea for a club was first suggested by Dr. Greene's patients, more than 25 years ago, he saw at once the way it fitted in with his group-treatment theories. Albert Bigelow Paine, a noted biographer (and a stutterer), had a hand in its founding. Weekly meetings have been held ever since. Patients join the club as soon as they begin their courses of treatment, and they remain members until they leave the hospital. Succeeding generations of patients have kept the spirit of the organization remarkably alive.

The meeting started off with singing from *The Greene-Ephphatha Song Book* to the tune of *All around the Town*. New [Continued on page 51]

\* Pronounced Eph'pha-tha. St. Mark tells of the healing of a man who "had an impediment in his speech." Jesus "touched his tongue; and looking up to heaven He sighed and saith unto him, Ephphatha, that is, Be opened. And straightway he spake plain."—Mark 7:32-35.



The town's charming old hotel, built in 1812, makes a natural "set" for this sequence in Paramount's *Lambertville Story*. The teen-agers are

## Hollywood Comes to Lambertville

IT CAME TO FILM A STORY OF YOUTH WORK  
IN THIS NEW JERSEY TOWN . . . AND FOUND ROTARY ON EVERY PAGE OF IT.

By James A. Leftwich

**Y**ES, Lambertville is in the movies! You will see this bright little town of 4,500 on your local movie screen any day now . . . in a "short subject" called *The Lambertville Story*.

A happy, encouraging bit of film fare, the picture shows how grownups have made things so lively for the 600 children of this small community that the youngsters have no time left for the

kind of idleness and boredom which breeds mischief. Bud and Mary Teen can howl, yet Mom and Pop can sleep.

Just about everybody in Lambertville (which, to locate it for you, is some 60 miles west of New York City, Rotary's 1949 Convention site) had a hand in bringing about this wonderful state of affairs. But maybe the one big reason it all happened is that Lam-

bertville has a Rotary Club of 30 members who want to make their town better and better for all the people in it. The Club's name is Lambertville-New Hope, embracing the Pennsylvania town just across the Delaware River.

It was this way: Five years ago a pioneer citizen gave the city nine acres of land for recreational purposes. These acres were largely swampland, however, and





...are  
talking of their Saturday dance—a Rotary-sprung idea.

thus not much good for play. That challenged Rotarians. Setting up a campaign they went through the town asking for money to develop the tract—and collected more than \$25,000 in the five years the drive has been on.

Today, as a result, the onetime marsh is a modern park with a well-fenced athletic field, hard-surfaced tennis courts, and playing facilities for all ages. There are more than 100 pieces of playground equipment for the youngest set.

But that was not all. Supervision was needed at the new park, so about a year ago the Rotarians raised a fund of \$6,000 to provide it. In the midst of that they decided that their bustling little city ought to pay even more attention to their teen-aged youth. Couldn't regular Saturday-evening dances

provide wholesome attractive entertainment for them?

They were just agreeing when someone thought of one of the illustrious residents of Lambertville out on his 1,000-acre estate north of town: Paul Whiteman, "King of Jazz." Between radio broadcasts, motion pictures, annual tours, theater engagements, and benefit performances, Mr. Whiteman gives serious attention to his acres and his fine herd of prize steers. Well, a group of the Rotarians called on the music master, found him at home and eager to help.

"You find the hall and I'll toss the ball," was the gist of his answer. St. John's Hall, next to the Catholic Church, was available, so one fine Autumn night in 1947 the first of the Saturday series started. Paul Whiteman had brought down a live band at his own expense from New York City. They played, sang, danced, gave with the jokes, and brought such merriment as had not been seen in the town within the memory of the oldest living inhabitant. The kids jammed the place. Mr. Whiteman himself personally took charge of the festivities.

There's been a dance like it every Saturday night since. It keeps the youth of the town in hand, gives them something to look forward to each week, and has brought big-town newspapermen over for a look—with enthusiastic stories showing up in the *Times*, *Herald-Tribune*, and other New York papers afterward.

As a toast to their good friend, Lambertville-New Hope Rotarians gave Paul Whiteman a testimonial dinner at ancient Lambertville House a year ago, elected him to honorary membership, presented him with a plaque.

News of all this filtered to Hollywood and Paramount Pictures sounded out Mr. Whiteman on the picture possibilities of what Lambertville had done. Soon came the announcement that Paramount would "do" *The Lambertville Story*. A scenarist was put on the job, location men came to look over the site, gather facts, and corral a local cast. When last

August rolled around, so did truck loads of Hollywood equipment, directors, "prop" men, electricians, and so on.

Paramount called on practically every Rotarian for some kind of help, and the Club, in turn, called on almost all the citizens—which made it a city-wide project. There was only one prima donna in the cast—Lambertville! It was small-town coöperation at its best.

*The Lambertville Story* was to be released early in 1949 for distribution throughout the United States. Meanwhile all who have seen it have been loud in their praise of it and of the citizens who, in putting service to youth above self, gave us the story in the first place.



Paul Whiteman, jazz king, on location in Lambertville. A local farmer, he sparked dances for the teens.

Let's Collect

## COVERED BRIDGES

AND NEW ENGLAND'S THE PLACE FOR IT!

IT HAS SCORES OF THESE OLD STRUCTURES.

By Geary Bingham, Jr.

YOU, let us say, are on a family motor trip in New England. Suddenly, as you round a bend in the birches, one of your youngsters shouts, "Stop, Dad! Stop! There's a barn in the road!"

You smile and drive right on, however—right *through* it. For the "barn" is, of course, a covered bridge. The boy, bless his jet-propelled buttons, has never seen one.

But perhaps you have. Some 500 of these stout old wooden structures are still in use in 24 of the United States from Maine to Oregon, and there are scores more in Canada—even a few in Alaska.

But the home of the covered bridge is river-laced old New England. Yes, the same land that gave North America baked beans, town meetin's, pumpkin pies, and clipper ships gave it this practical and picturesque means for crossing streams; and if any other region has as fine a collection of these old bridges, none has fonder memories of them.

They still tell this story around Springfield, "Mass," for instance: In the 1800s a wondrous covered bridge spanned the Connecticut River at Springfield. More than 1,200 feet long, it stood 40 feet above low water and was painted a brilliant red. One day a farmer approached the west end with a load of hay. Taking one look down the long, dark wooden tunnel, he turned his team around and drove off. Asked why, he answered, "Well, I could get in all right, but I'd never squeeze through that little hole at the other end!"

Once anyone gets into the covered bridges of New England—their lore and engineering and

weathered beauty—it's a fairly safe bet he'll never get out. He'll start "collecting" them — and maybe that's an idea for you. To enrich your motor tour of New England next Summer—before or after Rotary's Convention in New York City in June—why not "collect" covered bridges?

How? Well, there's a Rotary family in Texas that used to "collect" State capitols. On annual Summer travels, Dad, Mother, and the two children would parade around the building once, then inspect the interior, then photograph themselves against it—and it would be theirs! When last heard from, they'd "collected" all 48 capitols of the United States, plus many others in Canada, Mexico, and Cuba. That's one technique you could apply.

That's about what a certain Connecticut Yankee\* did back in the '30s. In love with the Connecticut River, this chap made a motor trip from the stream's mouth on Long Island Sound to its lake source in upper New Hampshire and crossed and re-crossed every bridge on the river. Fourteen of them were covered bridges, and he rode through, clambered over, photographed, and did local research on almost every one of them. His wife, who shared the trip and his love for these charming old structures, called the game "contact bridge."

But why is a covered bridge covered? When Timothy Palmer built the first one at Essex, Massachusetts, in 1792, why did his roofed and sided design set the pattern for 100 years of American

\* Former Rotarian Charles W. Whittlesey, of New Haven, Connecticut, describes this excursion in *Crossing and Recrossing the Connecticut River* (Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1938).



Typical of New England's enduring old covered



bridge building? That's usually the first question the collector asks. Answers vary. One school contends it was protection for the bridge timbers. Another says no, not at all, it was protection for the bridge users. And others, who remember these objects better as "kissin' bridges" and "wishin' bridges," don't care which it was.

And whence came the pattern? Did the founding fathers invent it against the harsh new climate to which they had come? Or did they knowingly import it from Europe? For the covered bridge is far from being a North American monopoly and has been in existence for centuries. The famous Chapel Bridge in Lucerne, Switzerland, for example, was built in 1333; the Ponte Sul Ticino in Italy is also a 14th Century accomplishment; and there are covered bridges in China that date back 2,000 years.

One thing is certain: the old covered bridges of America were meant to last a spell—and did. Of hand-hewn hard and soft woods pegged together with trunnels (treenails), and resting on stone piers, these incredibly sturdy bridges, which were built for great-grandfather's oxcart or sulky, now safely accommodate your two-ton motorcar. Many, it is true, have given way to flood, fire, and steel-girdered progress, but almost no covered bridge—check this yourself!—ever shows a sign of sag.

That, of course, is a tribute to the sound materials and honest craftsmanship that went into them. One bridge, built in Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1796, contained 20 pines, each 60 feet long and hewn to 18 inches square! The Deacon Dewey who supplied these dainty toothpicks, by the way, received \$1 each for them.

Most of the covered bridges you'll find in New England—and no two are alike—were built by local farmers and carpenters who had scant engineering knowledge but enormous pride in their workmanship. Still, before long, they had tested mechanical principles on which to draw—for amid all the bridge building to speed the growing commerce of the new nation, a number of self-trained experts on covered-bridge construc-

tion began to emerge. There was Timothy Palmer, of course, and there was Theodore Burr. There were Ithiel Towne and Nicholas A. Powers. And there were many others.

At first they used timbered arches to support the spans from pier to pier. On one old Massachusetts bridge, the floor followed the curve of the arches, giving a roller-coaster ride as you drove your rig across it. Then they worked trusses into the scheme of arches, a system perfected and widely marketed by Burr as the Burr Truss. Finally they settled largely on the trusses alone. Towne devised and patented what he called a "lattice truss" in which the structural timbers forming the sides of the bridge looked something like this: XXX. You'll see it throughout New England.

A rare breed of men those builders were. Powers, whose fame spread from his native Vermont to Maryland, tested each piece of one of his longest bridges on dry land before installing it. He bossed 400 men on that job—a covered railroad bridge in New York State—and when the crew lined up for a triumphal picture at completion, Powers was home in Vermont, eating his Thanksgiving dinner with true Yankee calm!

One of the best-loved stories about covered bridges concerns a 340-foot span built by Louis Wernwag. Called "The Colossus," it was a beautiful structure, but because of its long single arch

*Speed limit—ten miles an hour . . . on this bridge at South Randolph, Vt.*



Photost Clarence A. Purchase

ridges, this one is in Vermont, which has 150 of them.



## A FAMOUS PHRASE AND HOW IT GREW

**WHO** first used the phrase "government of the people, by the people, for the people"?

Abraham Lincoln? Well, yes and no—because although he used it first in that form and immortalized it at Gettysburg, indications are that it was "borrowed" and, at best, thirdhand by the time he said it.

The phrase first appeared in 1830 when statesman Daniel Webster, debating on sales of public lands, spoke of "the people's government, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people."

Twenty-two years later the famed Unitarian clergyman Theodore Parker preached on Webster's career and, probably by intention, repeated the phrase, changing it slightly to "a democracy is direct self-government over all the people, by all the people, for all the people."

William Henry Herndon, Lincoln's law partner and biographer, states in his book, *Abe Lincoln*, that the President marked this portion of Parker's sermon with a pencil and it is therefore probable it was in his mind as he scribbled the conclusion to the Gettysburg Address.

—Albert L. Walters  
Rotarian, Hayward, Calif.

everyone expected it to crash into the water when its supports were pulled. When dedication day came, Wernwag announced to the assembled throng that the blocks had been secretly pulled three days before. One of the greatest sighs of relief ever to escape any crowd went up!

Where, you are wondering, are your best "pickings" for covered bridges? Well, Vermont has about 150 and New Hampshire has some 80. Maine, Connecticut, and the other States have fewer, but still some. A "must" for your roll of film is historic Long Bridge at Charlemont, Massachusetts. It's now 115 years old and has a span of 324 feet.

History is neck deep in and around the covered bridges. Ask New Englanders about them and you'll see their noted taciturnity vanish. At Hartford, Connecticut, they'll tell you about the unique covered bridge which stood there in the early 1800s. It had a draw at one end to permit the passage of ships. One day a boat captain coming down the river saw that the water on the far side of the bridge was clogged with ships which could have tied up elsewhere. It wasn't the first time this had happened so he decided to take action. Demanding that the draw be opened for him, he piloted his ship squarely into it—and dropped anchor! Traffic piled up and the bridge tender fumed, but the captain refused to budge until a path was cleared for him. It was—and the jam of ships at that point ceased forever. Yankee ingenuity—is that the term?

Maybe at Bellows Falls, Vermont, where Enoch Hale built the first bridge across the Connecticut River in 1785, someone will recall the story of the Indian woman. It seems she was paddling across the stream when the rapids caught and tossed her boat. Seizing a bottle of rum, she drained it, then upset. Fished out, she was asked why she downed the rum. "I thought it was the end of me," she answered, "and I didn't want to lose any of that rum."

Someone else will remember to tell you how many of the larger covered bridges, which were mostly on main highways and turnpikes, were privately financed business projects, and one of the

favorite topics for complaint of the day was the "excessive" charges exacted. The Lyman Bridge, linking Hartford, Vermont, and Lebanon, New Hampshire, for example, was known as the "Interstate Hold-Up Bridge" because of its rates. Time-yellowed toll sheets, in fact, reveal such "outrageous" fees as 4 cents for horses, 1 cent to 2 cents for sheep, and 20 cents for "Cart, sleigh, sled, or wagon, 4 horses." The tollkeepers were subject to considerable abuse, mostly because they were supposed to be too lazy to do anything but sit at the bridgehead and collect the pennies. One anecdote about their supposed stupidity concerns a tollkeeper who would not pass a farmer and a flock of turkeys because turkeys were not listed on his toll sheet.

The countless myths and anecdotes which pepper-and-salt the history of the covered bridge in North America show how closely these useful and frequently beautiful structures were interwoven with the pattern of the day. Spanning rivers wasn't their only function. They were, you might almost say, social centers as well. They were places in which to stop to "pass the time of day" with a neighbor while the horses rested in the shade; boys swam gratefully in the cool waters beneath; and many a man and a maid, screened from the public eye, there plighted their troth. Weddings were held in the old bridges, too, and square dances—since often they were the "halfway point" between farms which were hour upon plodding hour apart by slow team.

TOGETHER with the meeting house, the tavern, and the cross-roads store, the bridges doubled as one of the meeting places so fiercely needed in that sparsely settled country. What tales of history, gayety, and romance they could tell!

New Englanders have retired some of their bridges, preserving them as shrines. But no modern replacement could match the trick of one covered bridge in 1900: washed out by flood, it neatly carried a man who was on it down to the next bridge, where he was handily picked off!



# Looking at Movies

NOTE THE KEY: IT'S AN EASY GUIDE

TO RATINGS ON CURRENT OFFERINGS SEEN—

KEY: Audience suitability: ★ Of more than passing interest. M—Mature. Y—Younger. C—Children.

By Jane Lockhart

★ **County Fair** (RKO). *Documentary*. In a 20-minute film the 4-H Club program is demonstrated by actual proceedings on one typical farm, where the three sons and a daughter are busy at their projects, and at the annual county fair where the products of the Summer's work are shown and judged. One in RKO's excellent "This Is America" documentary series—which deserves far more attention than it receives and is the answer to the prayers of those who wish people in other countries had a chance to see films which portray American life as it really is. *Commendable*.

M, Y, C

★ **Fighter Squadron** (Warner). Tom D'Andrea, Henry Hull, Edmond O'Brien, John Rodney, Robert Stack. Director: Raoul Walsh. *Melodrama*. Dauntless deeds performed by devil-may-care group of young U. S. fighter pilots in sweeps over the Continent from British base just before D-Day, its theme the men's loyalty to each other, their courage, their off-duty drinking and horseplay, their feuds with red tape and safety regulations imposed by allegedly stupid higher-ups. Technicolored action shots are brilliantly executed, and foot-

age made in combat during the war has been inserted in effective manner. This is the first combat film to appear after the postwar lull, and as such probably indicates a trend. Significantly, it paints war as a glory-filled, heroic adventure, and its heroes as getting an insane pleasure painful to observe out of the vast destruction they wreak and the people they kill—the sort of sentiment we used to see ascribed only to the enemy (remember the reaction to young Mussolini's expressing similar feelings after the Ethiopian conflict?). It may convince prospective—and youthful—enlistees, but will probably be viewed askance by veterans. *Thrilling, glamorized wartime adventure*.

M, Y, C

**Fric-Frac** (Oxford films; dialogue in French). Arletty, Fernandel, Michel Simon. *Comedy* which depends for much of its effect on an understanding of thieves' slang and thus will be lost on those whose French is not colloquial and up to date. Many references extremely frank for those accustomed to films with English dialogue. Comic characterizations rich and subtle, particularly that of Fernandel, one of France's



A dramatic scene from *So Dear to My Heart*—a picture Miss Lockhart thinks all the family will enjoy.

greatest comedians, as a "fall guy" who is taken for a ride by a gang of thieves he believes to be just nice new friends, and of Simon as a reluctant and bumbling petty gangster. **M**

**Kiss the Blood off My Hands** (Universal). Joan Fontaine, Bart Lancaster, Robert Newton. Director: Norman Foster. *Melodrama*. Not so gruesome as the title suggests, yet *suspenseful and intensely grim*. A war-wrecked veteran accidentally kills a man in a tavern brawl. He escapes in a tense chase sequence; in so doing he meets a sensitive girl whose influence in the weeks that follow lead him to look toward a better life. Then a blackmailer shows up, and the veteran reverts to his former violence, finds himself pitted against a society with which he cannot cope. Melodramatic sequences lead up to an apparent chance to escape the consequences of his missteps—but morality is served when he decides to turn back and take his medicine. This sounds gloomy, and it is—but imaginative direction, intelligent performances, and a camera that explores the foggy London setting for all it's worth succeed in making it honest and emotionally moving. **M**

★ **Nanook of the North** (Royal). *Documentary* portraying the day-to-day life of an Eskimo family through the seasons of the year. Made in 1920 by Robert Flaherty, pioneer documentary producer who is still a master in the field, and now reissued with new music and vivid commentary for theatrical showing, this has long been recognized as a classic of its kind. A magnificent



Like wartime pictures? *Fighter Squadron* is a new one and done in technicolor. It may be glamorized, says the reviewer, but it has dramatic thrills a-plenty.

example of the documentary, the film form which shows real people in real situations and thereby reveals the significance of both in relation to each other. In its hour's running time, it generates intense interest without being obviously "instructive." **M, Y, C**

**Leather Gloves** (Columbia). Virginia Grey, Sam Levene, Cameron Mitchell. Drama based on *Saturday Evening Post* story about wandering prize fighter who, stopping off in a small Southwest town, arranges to "throw" a fight for cash, changes his mind when he sees the devotion of local girl to his opponent, knocks the boy out to discourage him from career he himself has found unrewarding, departs with empty pockets, but convinced he has done one worth-while deed. A modestly done film

which lays main emphasis on the live actors and their story, with some cartoon sequences featuring new personalities inserted casually and effectively. Based on Sterling North's novel of the same name, film pictures life on a modest, remote Indiana farm in 1903, with events centering mainly about the devotion of a small boy to a black lamb rejected by its mother. That devotion brings trouble, for the lamb is mischievous. But "Granny" is long suffering, and at the Fall county fair the reward is great enough to compensate for the pain. A nostalgic, heartwarming story, rich in the devices by which it lovingly portrays the customs and "properties" of a simpler era. Done with sympathy and understanding. *Excellent family fare.* **M, Y, C**

★ **The Tawny Pipit** (British film distributed by Columbia). Comedy made in England two years ago and just now receiving general distribution in the U. S. It relates the excitement generated in a village during the war when a pair of "tawny pipits"—never before known to nest in England—set up housekeeping in a field the Government has ordered plowed up to help out the nation's food drive. The conflict: the happy couple, plus the bird lovers of the village and of a royal museum, versus the Ministry of Agriculture, the Army (which insists on holding maneuvers near by), and a group of crooks bent on stealing the eggs to sell as rarities. A casual, gentle story set forth with disarming simplicity, yet slyly conveying satire on wartime red tape and enthusiasms. Some wonderful characterizations and a refreshing sense of spaciousness and fresh air. **M, Y, C**

**The Strange Mrs. Crane** (Eagle Lion). Marjorie Lord, Robert Shayne. Melodrama. The forewoman of a jury which finds accused woman guilty of murdering hoodlum is revealed by last-moment coincidence to be herself the guilty party! As contrived and artificial as the plot resumé would indicate. **M**

★ **Live Today for Tomorrow** (Universal). Geraldine Brooks, Florence Eldridge, Fredric March, Edmond O'Brien, Stanley Ridges. Director: Michael Gordon. Drama presenting in moving fashion a phase of life seldom essayed by the screen—the deep love and devotion existing between a middle-aged husband and wife. Here there is a study of the emotions involved when one must watch the other suffer untold agony, with death in the offing. Two related problems are handled: that of an honorable judge who learns the hard way that justice may sometimes well be tempered with mercy, that the law must have a heart as well as a brain; and that of euthanasia. The film boldly seizes the latter problem, handles it forthrightly

for a time, in the end backs away from it by letting what seemed to be a mercy killing turn out to have been a suicide after all, so the hero is legally free—although he makes a masterful plea that he in truth is "morally guilty." Despite this limitation imposed by the script, the film reveals an honest intention to portray real situations in which nobility and human concern play a part. As the upright judge mentally tormented as he faces the knowledge that his beloved wife must suffer a horrible death, Fredric March gives a genuinely moving and convincing performance, matched only by that of his wife, Florence Eldridge, as the woman facing death.

Some scenes are indeed harrowing, but through sensitive, restrained acting and direction all elements combine to produce a poignant, sincere, emotionally absorbing experience. The title, as can be seen, is entirely unrelated to what transpires. **M, Y**

★ **The Hills of Home** (MGM). Donald Crisp, Tom Drake, Edmund Gwenn, Liasie, Rhys Williams. Director: Fred M. Wilcox. Drama. Last years in the career of a grumpy but at heart kindly and sacrificial doctor in a remote Scottish glen. Along with episodes showing the doctor in various professional crises, often handicapped by obsolete equipment and beset by an unfriendly climate, there are wound two subthemes: the struggle of a young neighbor to obtain parental consent for a medical education, and the loyal service of the doctor's collie, who finally overcomes her fear of water to swim for aid when he is helpless. In technicolor, set in the late 1890s, against convincingly reproduced Scottish background.

A heartwarming story, celebrating the unspectacular virtues of a man whose life was devoted to others. Perhaps too sentimental for sophisticated tastes, but gently inspiring and interest holding. Suggested by the Ian MacLaren sketches *Doctor of the Old School*. **M, Y, C**

Among other current films, these should prove rewarding:

FOR FAMILY: *Deep Waters, Fighting Father Dunne, Give My Regards to Broadway, I Remember Mama, Life with Father, Melody Time, Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House, Olympic Games of 1948, The Overlanders, Rachel and the Stranger, The Search, The Secret Land, The Tender Years, Thunder in the Valley.*

FOR MATURE AUDIENCE: *All My Sons, Another Part of the Forest, Apartment for Peggy, Canon City, Cry of the City, Four Faces West, Frieda, Great Expectations, Hamlet, I Know Where I'm Going, Johnny Belinda, Pitfall, The Red Shoes, Shoe-Shine, The Snake Pit, To Live in Peace, The Treasure of the Sierra Madre, The Walls of Jericho.*

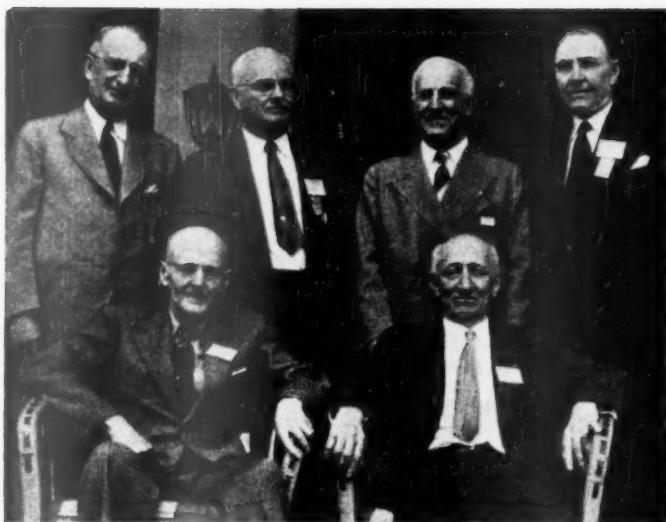


The Scottish doctor and his collie in the technicolored *Hills of Home*.

whose plot sags frequently, but which avoids many of the clichés usually found in such stories. Offers some convincing fight sequences. **M, Y**

★ **La Traviata** (Italian film distributed by Columbia). Nelly Corradi, Gino Materna, Manfredi Polverosi. Opera. The Verdi production sung superbly by an Italian cast, with an introductory passage in English telling how the story came to be written, and English commentary. The best recorded, most effective filming yet made of an entire opera. Eminently rewarding for those who enjoy this art form. Is being distributed in some places under the English title *The Lost One*. **M, Y**

★ **So Dear to My Heart** (RKO). Beulah Bondi, Bobby Driscoll, Burl Ives. Drama, in technicolor. A Disney production,



Rotary's first six Presidents, shown left to right: (sitting) Paul P. Harris, Glenn C. Mead; (standing) Russell F. Greiner, Frank L. Mulholland, Allen D. Albert, Arch C. Klumph. It's one of the many historic photos in Paul Harris' *My Road to Rotary*.

## Now—Speaking of Books

By John T. Frederick

*Author, Reviewer, and Rotarian*

IT IS the great good fortune of lovers of good reading, and of Rotarians especially, that Paul P. Harris, the revered and beloved Founder of Rotary, found time in his busy later years to write his recollections of his boyhood and youth. *My Road to Rotary* is primarily the record of Paul Harris' life in a Vermont rural village, from the age of 3 to that of 15 or 16. His mature years of achievement and the story of the beginning of Rotary have been told more fully in his other works and are included in this book only in barest outline. The emphasis in *My Road to Rotary* is on the life of a Vermont community in the closing decades of the last century, and on a boy's place and part in that life.

Of that boy's experience Paul Harris has made as delightful reading as I have found anywhere in the scores of comparable books I have read in recent years. Indeed, I venture to claim for this book a place as a minor classic of American experience, a book that will be read and relished by coming generations. Certainly for anyone whose memory goes back to country experience a generation or more ago, this is a real joy.

*My Road to Rotary* contains in generous measure the great literary virtues of sympathy, simplicity, and integrity. It is written with grace and warmth, with unflinching humor, with remarkable candor. The home of Paul Harris' youth was that of his paternal grandfather and grandmother; he scarcely knew his own father and mother, and the understanding with which he writes of their shortcomings which made the maintenance of a real home impossible is one of the most remarkable things in the book. But Grandfather and Grandmother Harris are great figures. "Great" is the right word for them; no reader will ever forget them.

Grandfather Harris was a true Vermont; a man of few words, careful of his money, unfailingly honest and demanding of honesty in others, an earnest believer in education. Grandmother Harris weighed only 89 pounds. But her energy and loyalty matched her husband's, and her sense of humor, her liveliness and warmheartedness, made her a very real and fine person in her own right. Around these two revolved the life which Paul Harris has shared with us so enjoyably in the pages of *My Road*

to Rotary: the life of village and farm, of cows and horses and dogs, of haying and swimming and fishing, of hunting and coasting, of the village stores and churches and schools.

Two elements make this book much more than an ordinary reading experience. One of these is a quality which expresses the personality and character of Paul P. Harris himself. I suppose that a true and greathearted man cannot write a book about his own experience without putting into it something of his own vision of truth. Certainly this book expresses powerfully—without ever preaching or seeming to teach—a profound sense of the meaning of the home and of all human relationships, of the values in living which are truly satisfying and lasting. For this reason *My Road to Rotary* is a book to remember as well as one to enjoy; reading it has been a privilege for which I am deeply grateful.

The other most notable characteristic of this book is its rich portrayal of one phase of the American past. As one reads, he feels that Paul Harris' memories are wholly accurate; there is no sense of a "dressing up" or distortion of the experience. The region and its people have found here a detailed and honest record and interpretation. On this count, too, *My Road to Rotary* has permanent value.

Records and interpretations of regional backgrounds are particularly noteworthy and numerous among the best of the current books. To supplement our consideration of Paul P. Harris' reminiscences, let's look at some of these other books of somewhat comparable purpose and effect. Two of the best of them come from that same New England. In *Yankee Folk*, Edwin Valentine Mitchell has brought together a gallery



### My Road to Rotary

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF

Paul P. Harris

FOUNDER OF ROTARY

The last book by Paul Harris—finished shortly before he died in 1947.

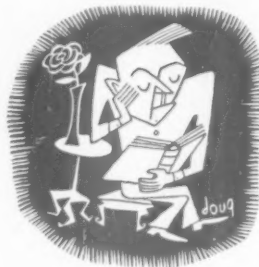
of old-time New Englanders noteworthy for peculiarities or eccentricities of conduct or for notable and little-known achievement: "Star-Watchers," "Tinkers," "Hermits," "Snake Hunters," "Body Snatchers," "Nantucket Folk," so he classifies them in his chapter headings. A well-organized sifting of old books and records, a lively sense of what is interesting in character or action, a thorough knowledge of New England customs and attitudes—all these contribute to make Mr. Mitchell's book thoroughly enjoyable reading, and to bring New England's past warmly to life in its pages.

Henry Beston's *Northern Farm* is in Maine. His book is a chronicle of the farm year—such a record as many have undertaken, but few have completed with such full appreciation of the constant change in the look and feel of the land, still fewer with such a true and deep sense of the meaning of the land to men. *Northern Farm* is a book to reread and ponder, not only for the interest and beauty of the life it portrays so well, but for what it says. Commenting on the fishermen who are among his neighbors, Henry Beston says: "If . . . we pass into some slavery to a cannibal form of the state, these sea folk will be the last to wear the tattooed mark. It will not be easy to overcome the heritage of the other disciplines and freedoms of the sea. So I like to see the sheath knives and the rubber boots and the patches and the direct eyes. They are something to hold on to in any nation." I think the Maine farmers who are Henry Beston's other neighbors would also be among the last to wear "the tattooed mark" of slavery to a superstate. They are good people to know and think about, as Henry Beston lets us see them; and *Northern Farm* is a good book to read and think about—particularly so for anyone who has feeling for the land.

The regional diversity of the United States is forcefully illustrated by the books I have been reading recently. Beside the three books of New England which I have just discussed I want to place three from Louisiana—books marked by the warmth and color and the rich background of one of the most individual regions of the country. Lura Robinson's *It's an Old New Orleans Custom* is somewhat comparable, in purpose and method, to Edwin Valentine Mitchell's *Yankee Folk*. It's a book about New Orleans' present in terms of its past—a book to help the reader to understand and enjoy this most colorful and interesting city. Well planned and notably well written—with unpretentious ease, grace, humor, and abundant concrete detail—this book is an ideal companion on a visit to New Orleans; my wife and I found it so, in our recent

first experience of that most friendly and charming place.

Like Henry Beston's Maine fishermen—not in externals, but in fundamental human spirit—are the people one comes to know in two other Louisiana books, both written by men who have lived and worked as physicians among the people of whom they write. Hewitt L. Ballowe's *Creole Folk Tales* is much more than a collection of traditional stories of the Louisiana bayou people, and it is wholly free from the often-deadening touch of the scientific folklorist. Instead it is the work of a real writer, one whose interest and insight are matched by his sympathy and his power. In my judgment Dr. Ballowe's stories possess liter-



ary distinction of a very high order. They achieve positive and sustained emotional impact. Taken as a whole, they give the reader a deeply satisfying sense of the life of the Creole people with whom they deal.

Dr. Thad St. Martin's novel *Madame Toussaint's Wedding Day* was first published in 1936, but has long been out of print. I am very glad that it has been reissued, for I missed it on its first appearance and have enjoyed it greatly. The story it tells is very simple. Madame Toussaint is a member of a small "Cajun" community of shrimp and oyster fishermen in the bayou country of Louisiana. A widow, she operates her own boat with the help of her eight children, and is respected as a member of the fleet. She has decided to remarry; and Dr. St. Martin's book is a chronicle of the events of her wedding day.

It is an extremely difficult thing for a writer to make an essentially simple and elemental person at once credible, interesting, and likable. Not even the greatest novelists have always succeeded in doing so. But Dr. St. Martin has achieved it triumphantly. His *Madame Toussaint* is a very real person, and her experience of this memorable day is shared by the reader with extraordinary fidelity and completeness. That experience includes, of course, the whole texture and movement of the life of her community. I count this the best regional novel I have read in a long time.

*Persimmon Hill*, by William Clark

Kennerly (as told to Elizabeth Russell), is a personal narrative of life in old St. Louis and the old West which has something of the spirit and quality of Paul P. Harris' *My Road to Rotary*. It is an unassuming self-portrait of a remarkable man, and at the same time a rich and substantial recreation of vanished but most important phases of American life: the commerce, industry, and culture that centered at St. Louis in the decades before the Civil War. It is a book of real and high value both as history and as literature.

Two handsome big books of pictures help the reader to see some of the scenes and events written about in *Persimmon Hill*. John Drury's *Midwest Heritage* is a collection of more than 300 well-chosen engravings illustrative of varied aspects of the life of earlier generations in the whole Middle West, from Ohio to Kansas. Sympathetic and lively text accompanies and explains the pictures. Mr. Drury has made a real contribution to our knowledge and appreciation of our "Midwest heritage." In *Fighting Indians of the West*, Martin F. Schmitt and Dee Brown have collected outstanding photographs, sketches, and paintings of the Indians who made the last stand against the encroaching whites in the decades after the Civil War—of the warriors themselves, of incidents of the warfare, of the life of the tribes. All the major fighting tribes of that period are represented, from Sioux to Apache. Adequate and readable text supplements the remarkable pictures of this fine collection.

Last on our shelf is an example of local history—that kind of writing which I admire so much when it is well done, as it is in this case, and am constantly emphasizing in this department. Margaret Snyder has made a thorough study of the early history of the town of Chatfield, Minnesota, and of its development down to the present time. She has come to know the place and its people so well, has understood them so completely, that she has been able to write her wholly factual narrative with the effect and spirit of good fiction. *The Chosen Valley* is a book to read and enjoy no matter in what part of the world you live, for in its pages human experience of a particular time and place attains universal reality and meaning.

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices: *My Road to Rotary*, Paul P. Harris (A. Kroch & Son, \$5).—*Yankee Folk*, Edwin Valentine Mitchell (Vanguard, \$3).—*Northern Farm*, Henry Beston (Rinehart, \$2.75).—*It's an Old New Orleans Custom*, Lura Robinson (Vanguard, \$3).—*Creole Folk Tales*, Hewitt L. Ballowe (Louisiana State University Press, \$3).—*Madame Toussaint's Wedding Day*, Thad St. Martin (Robert L. Cramer & Co., \$2.75).—*Persimmon Hill*, William Clark Kennerly (University of Oklahoma Press, \$3.75).—*Midwest Heritage*, John Drury (A. A. Wyn, \$5).—*Fighting Indians of the West*, Martin F. Schmitt and Dee Brown (Scribner's, \$10).—*The Chosen Valley*, Margaret Snyder (Norton, \$4).



# Peeps at Things to Come

PRESENTED BY HILTON IRA JONES, PH.D.

■ **New Loom.** A revolution in cloth weaving, designed in Switzerland, has now reached America. A new loom produces cloth at nearly three times the former speed—not in quicker weaving, but in greater width of cloth: 110 inches instead of about 40. Instead of a wooden shuttle carrying a bobbin, the weft is spun by a lightweight steel gripper that grasps the yarn from a stationary cone and then skips through the warp at high speed, but without friction against the warp threads, thus avoiding yarn abrasion. At the far side, the "pick" drops the yarn, and falls to a conveyor, while another steel "pick" repeats the cycle. A saving in time in winding bobbins is another economy. The Swiss machine was dimensioned in meters, but the new U. S. model is redesigned for greater economies—and also to be in feet and inches. Sample machines are in test operation.

■ **Methoxychlor.** This new chemical is a cousin of DDT and actually a better germicide, yet it is harmless to men, animals, and crops. Best of all, it is effective against many bugs, such as the Mexican bean beetle, for example, which DDT will not kill. Cows may be freely sprayed with methoxychlor solutions and thus made insect free without danger of milk contamination. Moreover, the chemical is not absorbed by the skin of the animal nor accumulated in the fat as DDT is.

■ **Single Track.** A one-wheeled yard tractor, for smaller suburban and city places as well as truck gardens and estates, has come on the market. A pivoted handle bar steers it, and handle-bar grips give clutch and throttle control. The speed is variable from less than a mile an hour to more than double that. Equipment available include hoes, weeder or cultivators, a lawn mower, and small plows for gardening. Best of all, the price is said to be less than that of current power motors.

■ **Automotive Turbines.** Two British companies have road-tested cars driven by gas turbines. The "Centrax" unit is 17 inches in diameter by 5 feet long over all. It has a two-stage 6-inch diameter rotor running 40 to 42,000 r.p.m., geared to drive the car without a change-speed gear (a reverse gear is necessary to back up) or clutch. Of course, no radiator is needed. Excessive noise and lubrication difficulties are still noticeable. The Rover company engine is only 3 feet long, 18 inches wide, and 20 inches high; the wheel is 5 inches in diameter and runs at 55,000 r.p.m. Both have high fuel consumption, although the Rover model uses a heat exchanger to conserve heat energy; both use kerosene or

Diesel fuel instead of gasoline. One of the problems as yet unsolved is filtering the air used to remove dust and dirt—and to design a proper silencer.

■ **Electron Sterilization.** Practically all present-day sterilization methods result in more or less change in the flavor of foods treated. No permissible chemical germicides have yet been found which are wholly satisfactory. To date autoclave steam sterilization, as practiced in commercial canning, is the best method, but it does produce some change in both flavor and color. Now scientists report an entirely new and different method of sterilization which is cheaper and far faster than any used to date and which produces, so far, little alteration in either color or flavor. It consists of subjecting food to streams of high-energy electrons. The scientists find that all bacteria can be killed with an electron treatment so small that it raises the temperature of the food only about 2 degrees Centigrade. It is reported that this new method may shortly be in limited commercial use.

■ **Wheat Straw Pulp.** Because of the shortage and high cost of wood pulp in paper making, a new process for producing fine straw pulp in yields 8 to 10 percent higher than heretofore and at lower chemical costs is of significance. The straw is cooked under 100 pounds' pressure with sodium sulphite and sodium carbonate and bleached. A strong pulp is produced which by blending with wood pulps will produce improved specialty and fine papers. The process has been tried successfully on an industrial scale to produce excellent newsprint by blending 20 percent of straw pulp with ground wood and softwood sulphite pulps. Heretofore fine straw pulp has not been produced economically in the United States, but has found use in Europe, England, and South America. With

International General Electric Co.



A stroke of this young lady's comb supplied 8,000 volts of power to set off the photo lamps which took her picture. A metallic collector rod, clamped to the comb, picked up the electricity, then sent it directly to the trigger electrodes, causing them to flash.

the increased cost of pulp wood it is believed that fine straw pulp can be made to compete in cost with bleached sulphite or sodawood pulp.

■ **Adhesive Coating.** A water dispersion of polyvinyl acetate which is used as an adhesive coating for paper, textiles, wood, metal, leather, and cork gives films that are resilient, transparent, and colorless with no tendency to get brittle. They are light fast, tasteless, and odorless. They are also mold and moisture resistant. Used in conjunction with fillers such as wood flour, the emulsion is used in making doll heads, display objects, and the like. It has been found to be an excellent material for the use of a home hobbyist for making all types of plastic figures and as a general purpose filler and as a substitute for "plastic wood." It is also an excellent adhesive for tile, concrete, and ceramic objects.

■ **Magnetic Soap Gripper.** A new clever and practical item consists of a white, black, or red plastic arm which projects from the wall about three inches. On its under side are a grooved magnet and a pin with a round chromium-plated steel ball head on which is impled a cake of soap. After the soap is used, the ball is touched to the magnet and, presto! the bar of soap hangs suspended. The soap thus handled is always clean and dry when needed, does away with messy soap dishes, and prevents waste. It should soon pay for itself by the soap it saves.

■ **Plastic Paint.** A peculiar type of plastic can be made into sheets, tubing, paint, and many other forms. The tubing is so superior to most rubber tubing that it would be more widely used if people knew about it. It is unaffected by the action of most acids and alkalis, salts and gasoline, alcohols, and the like. We have in our laboratory a wooden box which has been painted inside and out with the plastic paint and we use this box for the storage of the strongest sulphuric acid. The acid seems to have no more effect on it than though it were glass. While this plastic is unaffected by almost everything, there are a few ketones which will dissolve it. For protecting wood, floors, walls, and metal work from corrosion, this paint can be brushed, sprayed, or dipped, and then air dried or baked. It is only necessary to be sure that the surface to be painted is free from dust, grease, and old paint.

■ **Miniature Geiger Counter.** A Geiger counter with a tube only one inch long and less than an inch in outside diameter has been designed at the University of California for measuring radioactivity from single organs or parts of organs of man or larger animals. It is valuable for physicians in the study of any radioactivity disease.

Letters to Dr. Jones may be addressed in care of THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois.



Harvey Hudson "emcees" and F. Jones counts noses.



"The Tobacco Tags," radio songsters, provide music.



"Step a little closer, folks, and see La Belle Fatima!"



Betty Woodson typifies the reaction of the tiny tots.

## The Rotary Fair at Richmond

VIRGINIANS GET ACQUAINTED ON THE MIDWAY AND QUICKLY DEVELOP A FEELING OF COMMUNITY CONSCIOUSNESS.

TAKE ONE county fair. Be sure it's complete with "hot dogs," lemonade, displays of local products, weight guessers, and big free acts on the midway. Then squeeze it down so that it will fit in a large ballroom—and you'll have a good idea of the Rotary County Fair which the Rotary Club of Richmond, Virginia, stages every year. I've just seen the most recent edition of it.

Cheerful characters in straw hats and overalls met us at the door of Richmond's huge Mosque Ballroom, rushed us into where the fun was. But first I should tell who "us" was. The thou-

sands who thronged this miniature fair grounds were Rotarians and their families from all parts of Rotary District 187. The Fair is dedicated to them; it's a device to quicken Rotary acquaintance in and around Virginia's capital.

This it did. As we threw darts, guessed how many beans in the jar, pitched pennies, studied fine industrial exhibits, and ate hamburgers—we sort of melted down into one great big happy family, to coin a phrase. Then every 15 minutes throughout the evening—this was a one-night Fair, by the way—there was a big act on the mid-

way, with clowns, top hats, synthetic "cops," and all the rest.

It was a big night in Richmond all right. Everybody was there. Even Governor of Virginia Wm. Tuck and Mrs. Tuck attended and had a good time. So did many city officials.

It was work, of course, but Richmond's 260 Rotarians took it in stride. They even made a little money on it. This will go into the Club's Youth Activities Playground and into a veterans hospital project.

Fair enough!

—Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



Every youngster of every age gets a kick out of the pint-sized bloodhound, held here by Roy Munde, a Rotary clown.



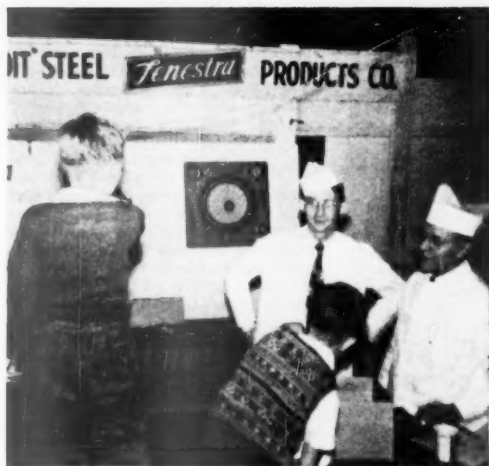
Here "Sheriff" Chap Chapman and his diminutive bloodhound contrast "the old and the new" with F.B.I.'s Dick Auerbach.



A midway is never complete without a weight-guessing concession. Here Rotarian Lynn Garrett is the poundage ponderer.



"Rocky," the talking dummy, who knows nothing and tells all, amuses Katherine, wife of Club Vice-President Art Harrison.



The dart board finds plenty of willing players. Watching the lads are Jim Coleman (hands on hips) and Bill Johann.



"Put the ball between the 'punkin's' teeth," exhorts Dave Alexander. Normally you'll find him at his dental chair.



Daughters of several of the Rotarians put on their favorite plaid shirts and hawk peanuts and candy during the Fair.



Virginia's Governor William M. Tuck (left) chats with Vice-President Art Harrison (center) and President Dan Friedman.



"Meet us in Havana," is the farewell of these 14 Rotarians of Miami Beach, Fla., as they prepare to Clipper to the Pearl of the Antilles for a special meeting of the Havana Rotary Club.



Low attenders become parrot tenders in Jenkintown, Pa. Here Club President Allen S. Vansant (left) watches as Raymond C. Green appeases "Pretty Polly."



Playing "Three Bears" with the enthusiasm and vigor of sturdier youngsters, these little girls add their contribution to the official recent opening of a new crippled-children camp, known as the Merrywood-on-the-Rideau, which is located near Smiths Falls, Ont., Canada. A \$65,000 project, it is being sponsored jointly by 13 Canadian Rotary Clubs and two Kiwanis Clubs of the vicinity. Premier George Drew made the principal dedication address.



# Rotary Reporter

BRIEF ITEMS ON CLUB ACTIVITIES AROUND THE WORLD.

## Prescribe Clothing and Vitamin Pills

Rotarians of TORONTO, ONT., CANADA, recently shipped nine bales of children's used clothing (100 pounds each) to a preventorium in SAINT-BRIEUC, FRANCE. In addition, the Club sent a quantity of vitamin tablets produced by one member from his own formula—which had previously been approved by local officials.

## From Here On! Goes to School

Many a Rotarian has found *From Here On!*—the booklet on the United Nations published by Rotary International—too good to keep to himself. That was the case in EDMONTON, ALTA., CANADA, and this is the way local Rotarians shared the booklet: they "sold" the community's school boards on the booklet's value, then provided ten copies for each of 73 schools. Other copies were given to various libraries.

## 30 New Clubs on the Roster

Greetings to 30 new Rotary Clubs in 13 different parts of the world! They are (with sponsor Clubs in parentheses) Burgess Hill, England; Lynton, England; Palm Desert (Palm Springs), Calif.; Nässjö, Sweden; Valkeakoski, Finland; Toijala, Finland; Katwyk-Noordwyk, The Netherlands; Shanghai West (Shanghai), China; Pakura (Otahuhu), New Zealand; Madison (Perry), Fla.; Williams Bay (Burlington), Wis.

Hollidaysburg (Altoona), Pa.; International Falls (Virginia), Minn.; Roanne, France; Dumas (Borger), Tex.; Machado (Poços de Caldas), Brazil; Sincelojo (Cartagena), Colombia; Dardanelle (Russellville), Ark.; Saint-Claude, France; Soro, Denmark; Robertsdale (Fairhope),

Ala.; Clayton (Gainesville and Toccoa), Ga.; Highlands (Dayton), Tex.; Riihimäki, Finland; Saint-Dié, France; Kil-michael (Winona), Miss.; Rusk (Jacksonville), Tex.; Lake George (Glens Falls), N. Y.; Minatitlán (Coatzacoalcas), Mexico; Fraserburgh, Scotland.

## Reports from India and Ceylon

Rotarians of GODHRA, INDIA, recently appealed for funds to help victims of a fire in GODHRA and SHEHRA, and six of them volunteered for a blood transfusion to aid a serious hospital case. . . . The KANDY, CEYLON, Rotary Club is establishing a crèche at a near-by community for the children of working mothers who live in municipal tenements. It is also planning to start a ten-acre farm to provide work for unemployed youths.

## Shanghai Fights on Trachoma Front

Antitrachoma work has had a top priority among Rotarians of SHANGHAI, CHINA, for some time. During a recent ten-month period their Club's clinic on the grounds of a local factory treated 2,000 to 3,000 persons a month, or a total of 30,000 treatments. Another clinic saw 1,312 cases examined; a third clinic—a mobile unit—is operating on a regular schedule.

## Anniversaries Are Noted

The Rotary Club of CACHOEIRA-SÃO FELIX, BRAZIL, announces the anniversary of each Rotary Club in its District (26) during the week in which the anniversary falls, and congratulates the honored Club.

## Burbank Host to British Heroes

As an International Service project, the Rotary Club of BURBANK, CALIF., made arrangements recently for Vice-Admiral Sir William

Photo: © Malek



Tennant, members of this staff, and British Consul General R. H. Hadow to make an inspection of the Lockheed Corporation and note new equipment in process of construction. The Vice-Admiral, who is Commander-in-Chief of the British North American and West Indies station in Bermuda, was one of the last men out of Dunkirk during the historic evacuation of that French port during World War II.

**Syracuse Sees Itself on T-V** Guests at the speaker's table at a recent meeting of the Rotary Club of SYRACUSE, N. Y., found themselves in a room all alone. Their faces and the program, however, were just as visible to the audience as they would have been had they been in the adjoining room with the rest of the Club. A television camera was picking them up, and receiving sets were distributed conveniently for the membership. Like numerous other Rotary Clubs, SYRACUSE had a chance to see television firsthand!

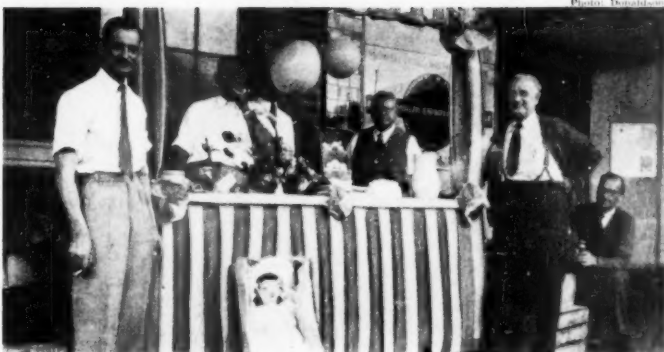
**Hart Opens Heart to Mexican Fiesta** An estimated 5,000 or more Mexican field laborers recently thronged to HART, MICH., to enjoy the first annual Mexican Fiesta, sponsored by the local Rotary Club. The workers packed an entire city block in the downtown area. There were street dancing, musical entertainment, and a beauty contest. The field placement director for Mexican labor in that area was master of ceremonies, addressing the crowd in its native tongue.

**Outings Have Their Inning** Rotarians seem to know that everyone, old and young, enjoys an occasional outing. For instance, MEADVILLE, PA., Rotarians recently were hosts to more than 100 youngsters from two children's homes, entertaining them at an amusement park. . . . For the third successive year the Rotary Club of LKLEY, ENGLAND, was host to a group of elderly and lonely residents of its community. The oldsters were given a week's holiday at the seashore.

**Serve 'em Squaw Bread and Sirup** An Indian delicacy — squaw bread served with a special sirup—was part of the menu when the Rotary Club of PAWBUCKA, OKLA., recently entertained at a ladies' night picnic. Barbecued chicken and all the fixin's were also included.

**'Nuts' Was the Key Word** Folks in SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT., CANADA, literally ate peanuts by the peck when the local Rotary Club recently sponsored "peanut day." The Rotarians, their wives, and friends sold a total of 20,000 bags of the salted confection. It was great fun—and an easy way to add to the Club funds.

**26 More Clubs Reach 25th Year** Silver-anniversary congratulations are due 26 more Rotary Clubs as they reach their quarter-century marks in February! They are



By conducting a street stall, Rotarians of Muswellbrook, Australia, took in £75, which will help support Legacy, an organization to assist war orphans and widows.



Meet some of the 1,000 students who were taken 28 miles on a special train, 15 cars long, to view the 40 historic documents on the Freedom Train. Hailing from Leaksville, Spray, and Draper, N. C., their trip was sponsored by local Rotary Clubs.



These 40 youngsters, from rural schools near Victoria, B. C., Canada, have come to appreciate Rotary through the annual garden contests sponsored by the Victoria Rotary Club. The latest winners pose at a meeting, with Rotarians and their trophies.



Fort Myers, Fla., Rotarians threatened to strip any of their fellows who failed to bring something for an old-clothes drive. Here Dr. H. E. Cunningham found they meant it.

Greene, N. Y.; Louisiana, Mo.; New Glasgow, N. S., Canada; Montebello, Calif.; Newnan, Ga.; Lenoir City, Tenn.; Monterey, Calif.; Laurel, Del.; Lancaster, Ky.; Milford, Conn.; Carnegie, Pa.; Elkton, Ky.; Newkirk, Okla.; Hamtramck, Mich.; Frankfort, Mich.; Norwich, N. Y.; Jefferson, Tex.; Sullivan, Ind.; Grenada, Miss.; New Albany, Miss.; Barberton, Ohio; Marshall, Mich.; Bay City, Tex.; Columbia, Tenn.; Carthage, N. Y.; Sulphur, Okla.

When the Rotary Club of SILOAM SPRINGS, ARK., observed its recent silver anniversary, the whole town shared the enthusiasm. There was a parade through the business district, with the school band and floats representing other organizations. A dozen Past District Governors and their ladies were on hand for the affair.

#### Scholarships Pay at Philadelphia

For the past 24 years the Rotary Club of PHILADELPHIA, PA., has maintained a Student Loan Fund, helping a total of 271 young men and women with their education. A recent tabulation showed that 248 of them had repaid their loans, 17 were on the repayment list, 4 were still in school, and 2 had been accidentally killed (one in the armed service). In all, 31 different vocations and professions are represented and 39 different schools were attended.

#### Hawthorne Has 'Rowanian' Picnic

It was the first of its kind in HAWTHORNE, CALIF., but the recent "Rowanian" picnic promises to become an annual affair. The local Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs merged membership for a day, and with their families enjoyed an outing filled with an elaborate program of games and contests. A trophy went to the Rotary team for adding up the most points in the athletic events.

#### Labor Adds Up to Health Center

An outstanding achievement of the Rotary Club of FERRISBURG, MD., was the recent establishment of a health center for the community. One member donated an old building, which fellow Rotarians then remodelled. They put in 442 man-hours



Want to know a novel way to entertain on ladies' night? Rotarians in Kingfisher, Okla., will suggest that you stage a hillbilly party like they did. This quartette added a bit of harmony.



Meet three generations of newspapering Rotarians: Carl P. Miller, Jr., Covina, Calif.; his grandfather, A. Q. Miller, Sr., Salina, Kans.; his father, Carl P. Miller, Sr., Los Angeles, Calif.



Like many other Rotary Clubs, Jacksonville, Fla., is sending clothing and CARE food packages to France. Here Club officials close the final carton.

of labor, doing the masonry, carpenter work, painting, plumbing, and wiring. The center has adequate facilities for public clinics, which are held at regular intervals.

#### Boy Scouts and Parents Fêted

When two members of the Rotary-sponsored Boy Scout troop of DERBY-SHELTON, CONN., were presented with Eagle badges recently at a special ceremony, their parents were also honored. Their mothers were given flowers on the proud occasion. One Eagle and a fellow Scout reported on their thrill-packed ten-day outing at West Point, where they learned to fly.

#### Clinic Is on Its Way . . .

Many a Rotary Club has learned that a carnival or minstrel show represents a lot of work—but if properly planned, it will yield a substantial sum for favorite Club projects. WILMINGTON, MASS., Rotarians, for instance, recently staged a three-day carnival and netted more than \$4,600 to apply toward its dental clinic. The program included a parade, swimming exhibitions and races, boxing contests, a bathing-beauty contest, etc.

Every year the Rotary Club of VERO BEACH, FLA., stages a minstrel show and realizes from \$1,200 to \$1,500 to support its major Community Service project—an eye program. All school children in the county are given eye tests, and treatment and glasses are provided for needy youngsters. . . . SLIPPERY ROCK, PA., Rotarians recently sponsored a minstrel and variety show. Part of the proceeds were given to the American Legion to help in the construction of a new home, which will provide community-center facilities.

#### Bright Shirts Flock Together

A good time is usually assured when a group of Rotarians and their wives get together, and the recent intercity meeting held in LITTLEFIELD, TEX., was no exception. Visiting Clubs represented included those of LUBBOCK, SUDAN, HEREFORD, and LEVELAND. A Western theme was carried out in the decorations, and, appropriately, many members wore their brightest silk shirts and bandanas.

#### 'Elephants' Put to Work

A scholarship fund was established by the Rotary Club of WHITEFIELD, N. H., honoring a deceased member who twice served as Club President. Recently the fund was given a \$530 boost by virtue of an auction sale. "White elephants" were collected from the residents of the town, and a professional auctioneer helped the Club dispose of them "for a nice profit."

#### Yes, It Pays to Advertise . . .

When a member's business is advertised in *The Rotary Bandonian*, publication of the Rotary Club of BEND, OREG., everyone smiles—except, perhaps, the "advertiser." You see, the advertisements aren't placed in the usual manner, but they are paid for. The editor "cooks up" the copy and

runs it, then the Rotarian whose "ad" appears must put a dollar in the Club "pig." Every quarter the "pig" is opened, and each member pays another dollar to learn how much it contained. The money goes to the Paul Harris Fund. Here's a typical ad:

Hams, Bacon, Loins, Chops.  
You'll find our meat is always tops.  
Steaks especially thick and round.  
Prices this week? Only \$2.00 a pound.  
George Gohrke  
Gohrke's Market  
964 Bend Street Adv.

**Governor Was 'Taken for Ride'** Rotarians of ALEDO, ILL., agreed several weeks ago to participate in the local high school's homecoming celebration. Then it developed that the celebration fell on the very evening of the District Governor's official visit. This is the way the Club kept both dates: Everyone at the Rotary meeting—including the Governor—was loaded into the decorated float. After the parade they returned to the meeting place and proceeded with the business of the evening.

**Winter Forums Spur Discussion** As an incentive to closer cooperation between town and rural citizens, the Rural-Urban Committee of the Rotary Club of WAXAHACHIE, TEX., is planning a series of Winter forums which will be open to the general public. Speakers will be experts in matters agricultural, including the editor of an agricultural journal and an experiment-station manager.

The Rotary Club of LAKEVIEW, OREG., has a long-range plan for destroying sagebrush which abounds on thousands of acres of desert land near its community, and reseeding the land to native and other grasses like crested wheat and hybrids.

**It Was a Case of Good Luck** When Rotarians of NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX., recently set a new record of nine consecutive weeks of perfect attendance (the record has since been extended), each member was given a case of a popular soft drink. The distributor, who served as Club President in 1941, had promised the treats anytime the record set during his term was broken.

**Flavor Is International** International meetings are nearly as common to some Rotary Clubs as intercity meetings are to others. Consider the recent two-day session called by the Rotary Club of LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND. Rotarians were invited from Clubs in Switzerland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy, and The Netherlands.

A recent intercity meeting at BLUMENAU, BRAZIL, found visitors present from six neighboring Clubs. And the ladies, too.

More than 250 Rotarians and their ladies attended a recent intercity gathering in TOULON, FRANCE, when the charter was presented to the TOULON Club. Guests came from ANTIBES—JUAN-LES-PINS, CANNES, NICE, AVIGNON, NIMES, GAP, DROMIE, LE PUY, VICHY, and BELLE-



Rekindling an old "fire," Rotarians of Newark, N. J., recently paid a repeat air visit to Boston, Mass., 17 years after a similar trip. Three of the nearly 50 persons making the later flight were on the first one. They noted the great travel improvement.



More money for the Rotary Foundation! Here General Secretary Philip Lovjoy (left) accepts draft for \$1,978 from Wm. S. Linnell, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Portland, Me.



Here are several of the line officers of the Webster, N. Y., school safety patrol who were given badges at a recent dinner, which was sponsored by the Rotary Club and local merchants.



This is one of the 35 posters which Rhode Island Rotarians had displayed prominently throughout their State. They helped reduce traffic fatalities 43 percent in eight months (see item).

GARDE-SUR-VALSERINE, FRANCE, and MONACO.

As a means of stimulating interest in International Service, the Rotary Club of ENGLEWOOD, COLO., has had as its guests students from abroad who were studying at a near-by university. The Club also had persons from other countries as guests.

**Ponca City Is Solving Problems** An enthusiastic reception has been given the new project of the Rotary Club of PONCA CITY, OKLA., which was designed to help the youth of the community. The Club's Youth Committee has organized three teams of five persons each, which are addressing parents, in small or large groups, on intricate youth problems. General topics covered are the developmental growth of the child, home life, and basic emotions.

**New Westminster's Glad Tie-dings** Since NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., CANADA, is a "Royal City," having been named by the late Queen Victoria, members of the Rotary Club in that city felt that they should do more than merely rejoice over the recent birth of Prince Charles, who may someday be King of England. This is what they did: They collected approximately 1,000 neckties, had them cleaned, and sent them to the LONDON office of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland, with the request that they be distributed to members of two Clubs each in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and England.

**Contribute to 43 Percent Gain** During a recent eight-month period a 43 percent decrease in traffic fatalities was recorded in Rhode Island. Rotarians of that State are more than proud of the improvement, for they had a hand in it. During half of that time the Rotary Clubs of Rhode Island had 35 huge posters (see cut) at strategic points, warning motorists to "watch out." The Clubs had the cooperation of the Outdoor Advertising Association of Rhode Island, and the program was carried on under the auspices of the State Safety Commission.



Past President Webb Follin is shown presenting the championship trophy to Eleanor Walker, 14, in the recent Bedford County 4-H Club Show sponsored by the Shelbyville, Tenn., Rotary Club.

Photo: Yates

# Scratchpaddings

WHAT ROTARIANS ARE DOING

**NEVER MISSES.** When LOUIS HIRSIG, a hardware retailer, became a charter member of the Madison, Wis., Rotary Club and attended its first meeting in March, 1913, he probably little dreamed that he would be starting "such a habit." He found Rotary so worth while that he still hasn't missed a meeting—nearly 36 years later.

**Author.** The REVEREND WILLIAM WAY, D.D., of Charleston, S. C., a Past District Governor of Rotary International, has written *The History of Grace Church, Charleston* (Seeman Printery, Inc., Durham, N. C.), an account of the church he served as rector from 1902 to 1946. Dr. WAY, now an honorary Charleston Rotarian, is president of the South Carolina Historical Society and chairman of the South Carolina Historical Commission.

EMILE E. WATSON, a Columbus, Ohio, Rotarian, has authored a thought-provoking booklet entitled *Is Civilization Gaining or Losing Ground?*, in which he states his belief that the affirmative is true. The introduction was written by the well-known American author LOUIS BROMFIELD.

**Knows His Seed.** At the recent rural-urban meeting of the Rotary Club of Moose Jaw, Sask., Canada, an illuminated scroll was presented to W. G. KNOX, a member, in tribute to his agricultural achievements over the past 45 years. ROTARIAN KNOX was honored twice before during the past year for his accomplishments. He was made a life member of the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association, and later was awarded the Robertson Association Token of Merit by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

**Heavy Diet.** Rotarians have been known to dine on unusual fare, but never anything quite like the menu accredited to the Bloomington, Ill., Club, due to a typographical error in the local press account of a Club meeting-to-be. It told how the members were to inspect a farm, concluding with this sentence: "The group will eat the farm, and be escorted on a tour of inspection."

**Fair Deal.** About a year ago CROOM M. FAIRCLOTH, then President of the Rotary Club of Clinton, N. C., a young surveyor and lawyer, and solicitor of the Sampson County recorder's court, was stricken with tuberculosis and sent to the State sanatorium. The future looked none too bright for him or his family of four. Unknown to them, however, members of the county bar association voted to take turns acting as solicitors in the recorder's court, with ROTARIAN FAIRCLOTH getting the check each month as though he were on the job. The weary months passed, but his friends had not

lost interest when the doctors said he would soon be able to go home. But would the job of solicitor still be open? It is an elective office, and this is election year. It so happened, however, that both contending parties put his name on the ballots for the job.

**Reception.** More than 150 Rotarians and guests attended a recent reception given by the Rotary Club of Keene, N. H., for ROTARIAN AND MRS. HORACE W. SAWYER in honor of their golden wedding anniversary. ROTARIAN SAWYER was elected Secretary of the Rotary Club when it was chartered in 1922—and he is still actively on the job.

**Another One!** Perhaps you recall reading in the September (page 50) and June (page 54) issues of *THE ROTARIAN* that HENRY N. SCHRAMM, of West Chester, Pa., had made two holes-in-one. Unless reports are out-of-date again, the count is now three. About two weeks after making the second "sink-er" he duplicated the shot, but on another golf course. ROTARIAN SCHRAMM, who, incidentally, is a Past District Governor of Rotary International, had a different set of "witnesses" for the third ace. By the way, his Club fined him \$5 after he made the second one, a Student Loan Fund contribution which was doubled for the third hole-in-one.



Schramm

**Get 'Uncle Dick.'** The long-felt need of the Louisville, Ky., Sea Scouts for a boat was realized the other day when ROTARIAN JAMES G. STEWART decided that he wasn't getting full enjoyment from his 57-foot stern-wheel houseboat, the *Uncle Dick*. At appropriate ceremonies he turned the boat over to a fellow Rotarian, WILLIAM E. EHRLIG, Sr., president of the Louisville Scout Council.

**Rotarian Honors.** HILLMAN LUEDDEMANN, a Past President of the Rotary Club of Portland, Oreg., was recently named Portland's "First Citizen of 1948" by the local realty board. ROTARIAN LUEDDEMANN was Sergeant at Arms at Rotary's 1943 Convention. . . . CORNELIS M. DE JONG, of New York, N. Y., and passenger traffic manager of the Holland-America Line, has been decorated with the knight's cross in the Order of Orange Nassau for his outstanding contributions to the economic progress of The Nether-



De Jong



"You have made me a civilian again—I shall wear the hat with pleasure," said Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz when he was handed this ten-gallon topper by Rotarian Fred Kuhlman, Ogden, Utah.

Photo: Steffebart



Norman Bell, a crippled bootblack, is all smiles as he thanks Rotary Club President Jacob C. Fisher for the new motorette which Wayne, Pa., Rotarians provided for him. It is a big improvement over his long-used express wagon.



lands through its merchant marine.

CECIL M. SIMS, superintendent of schools and a Past President of the Rotary Club of Piqua, Ohio, was recently honored by fellow Club members and others of his community in recognition of his 30 years' service as an educator. With 8,000 people looking on, he was presented with a new automobile and an especially prepared citation at a ceremony between halves of a football game. . . . The Belgian Government conferred the Jewel of the Officer of the Order of Leopold upon DR. EDOUARD WILLEMS, of Brussels, Belgium, when his Rotary Club recently observed its silver anniversary. The Past Director of Rotary International was honored because of his services to Rotary International.



Sims

JOHN BERT GRAHAM, of Waxahachie, Tex., a Past Governor of Rotary's District 128, was recently elected moderator of the Synod of Texas, Presbyterian Church. He is the fifth layman to be named to this office in the 70-year history of the Synod. . . . GRADY SKELTON, of Mineola, Tex., is the new president of the local Chamber of Commerce. He is a Past President of the Rotary Clubs of Mineola and Brady, Tex., and is also a past president of the Chamber of Commerce of the latter place.

DR. LLOYD G. COLE, of Blossburg, N. Y., was recently honored by the Tioga County Medical Society for his 30 years' service as chief surgeon of the Blossburg State Hospital and for his contribution to Tioga County medical work. Dr. COLE received a plaque measuring 2 feet by 3 feet from the Society. . . . HENRY E. ENGLISH, of Dallas, Tex., was recently elected vice-president of the American Trucking Association, and will be president of the Association next year. . . . Silver Beaver awards were recently given to DAVID DEMPSEY, of Hudson Falls, N. Y., and DR. IRVING M. FALKENBURY, of Glens Falls, N. Y., for their service to the Boy Scout program. . . . HARRY E. POLK, of Williston, No. Dak., was recently elected to a second term as president of the National Reclamation Association.

**Burst into Verse.** When VERNON LUCRAFT, editor of the bulletin of the Rotary Club of Shoreditch, England, asked his Club's Aims and Objects Committee-men for a Christmas message, he received a two-verse reply. Here's one of them:

CLUB SERVICE for the inner man, as well  
as for the outer,  
COMMUNITY for those in need and making  
young hearts stouter.  
VOCATIONAL for the businessman, as well  
as the professional,  
And when we think of those abroad, our  
word is INTERNATIONAL.

**'Fore!' and 'Drive.'** A good golfer is pretty well schooled in the game, and sometimes in other ways, too. For instance, the foursome representing the Rotary Club of Coos Bay and North Bend, Oreg., which recently won its



Calcutta Rotarians celebrate Indian Independence Day. H. E. Dr. Khailas Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal, is at the right of Vice-President B. Matthews (standing).

Photo: Rotarian Roy Wise



The diet differed the day the Venice, Calif., Rotarians held their meeting in the local jail. Cells were available to "lock up members who hadn't read The Rotarian."



The sun now shines upon another Rotary tree! This one was planted by Rotarians of Cebu, The Philippines. Club President Vicente L. Faenar is shown wielding the shovel.

Photo: Smith



These 32 young ladies feel more at home in Fort Worth, Tex., today after being feted at a recent Rotary luncheon. Brides of servicemen, they come from 11 lands.

# A Man I Admire

MORE ABOUT MEMBERS OF ROTARY'S BOARD AND

MEN WHO HAVE INFLUENCED THEIR THINKING.



Svendsen

If you had wanted to reach Director Conrad Bonnevie-Svendsen in 1943, you would have had to address a note to "The Skeleton" and place it in the hands of American or British airmen for delivery. During World War II Rotarian Bonnevie-Svendsen was a leader in the Norwegian underground—which makes especially appropriate his designation of Fridtjof Nansen, explorer and statesman, as "A Man I Admire."

"Nansen never skimmed over difficulties," he explains. "He faced them all and fought them to the end of his life."

What those difficulties were are a matter of record. Starting as an explorer of the Arctic Zone, Nansen achieved magnificent results through accurate planning and self-education. His firm will never allowed him to give up and, as a capable scientist, he sought to widen the scope of the human mind.

After World War I, Nansen set himself the task of rescuing the people who had been left without a

country and devised the League of Nations passport of the time. He was a strong advocate of the League of Nations, recognizing it as only a step forward—but FORWARD.

"I think all the men I admire," says Director Bonnevie-Svendsen, "have this in common: a longing for what is beyond today, beyond the borders of 'ego,' for the truth—and an ability to realize this in a practical, effective manner, trusting that goodwill and righteousness will, in the long run, lead to long-lasting values—perhaps to the real happiness."

Rotarian Bonnevie-Svendsen was born in Oslo, Norway, and was graduated from the University of Oslo. He is a member and Past Vice-President of the Rotary Club of Oslo and has served Rotary International as District Governor and Committee member. For 1948-49 he is a Director of Rotary International.

Ordained in 1921, he was an assistant minister for 12 years and in 1945 became Minister of Church and Education.



Nansen



Borba

Director Lauro Borba, of Recife, Brazil, looks upon the great Brazilian novelist Euclides da Cunha as the man who most influenced his mental and moral development.

Rotarian Borba himself is manager of the L. and U. Borba Company, sanitary engineers of Recife. He was born in Timbauba, Brazil, and was educated at the University of Liège, in Belgium, and at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

When Director Borba was a teenager in Brazil, da Cunha's name echoed throughout the country for he had just published his book "Os Sertões" ("The Hinterlands"). Young Borba had never before heard of the novelist, but his friends spoke of him constantly and he was further interested when he learned that the book concerned his own Northeastern part of Brazil.

"I think what I most admire about this hero of my youth," says Director Borba, "is the bravery shown in his attitudes in all the phases of his life."

"Euclides da Cunha was the great-

est author on Brazilian themes. Besides his great services to culture and better understanding of Brazilian phenomena, he did valuable work as a geographer.

"The incident that best characterizes the life of this hero is the episode known in Brazil as 'The Battle of the Canudos,' from which he derived the best-known national book written on Brazilian life."

Rotarian Borba has not only lived all his life in that part of Brazil made famous by da Cunha, but has taken an active and leading rôle in various civic and municipal activities. He has given distinguished service to his city as Mayor and to the State of Pernambuco as Secretary of Transportation.

As a leader in community affairs, it was natural that when the Rotary Club of Recife was founded in 1931, Lauro Borba should have been a charter member and later its President. He also served Rotary International as District Governor and international Committee member, is now a Director for 1947-49.



da Cunha

community's first annual service-club golf tournament, included three members of the school faculty: WILLIAM BORCHER, athletic coach; GUY SHELLBARGER, principal; and LEONARD MAYFIELD, superintendent. They were teamed with NOBLE R. BRUNDAGE.

**Badges for Britain.** Some weeks ago EDMUND T. PRICE, a member of the Rotary Club of San Diego, Calif., made a trip to England. While there he attended a meeting of the newly admitted Rotary Club of St. Marylebone. Home in San Diego, he reported the experience and suggested that his Club might do something to make the new Club's start in life a bit easier. Members agreed. Now luncheon badges are going to the St. Marylebone Club—provided by the San Diego Rotarians.

**Columnist.** A busy man is BENJAMIN SALVOSA, Secretary-Treasurer of the Rotary Club of Baguio, The Philippines. In addition to his official Rotary duties he serves as president of a local college and once a week conducts a guest column, "Rotarily Yours," in the Manila Chronicle. Through this medium he is able to inform the general public of interesting facts about Rotary—its activities, outstanding personalities, and current topics related to its Objects.

**Versifier.** A booklet of Rotary verse from the pen of JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, a member of the Rotary Club of Sandbach, England, has been reprinted from the Club's official publication, *The Crosses*. Here's one of the poems:

## TRUE FRIENDSHIP

When looking back on life's pathway,  
Amid its joys and sorrows,  
We find a path which leads us on,  
To friendships of tomorrow.

True friendship is a sparkling gem,  
Amongst life's many treasures,  
Its radiance gleams through darkest night,  
Diffusing joy and pleasure.

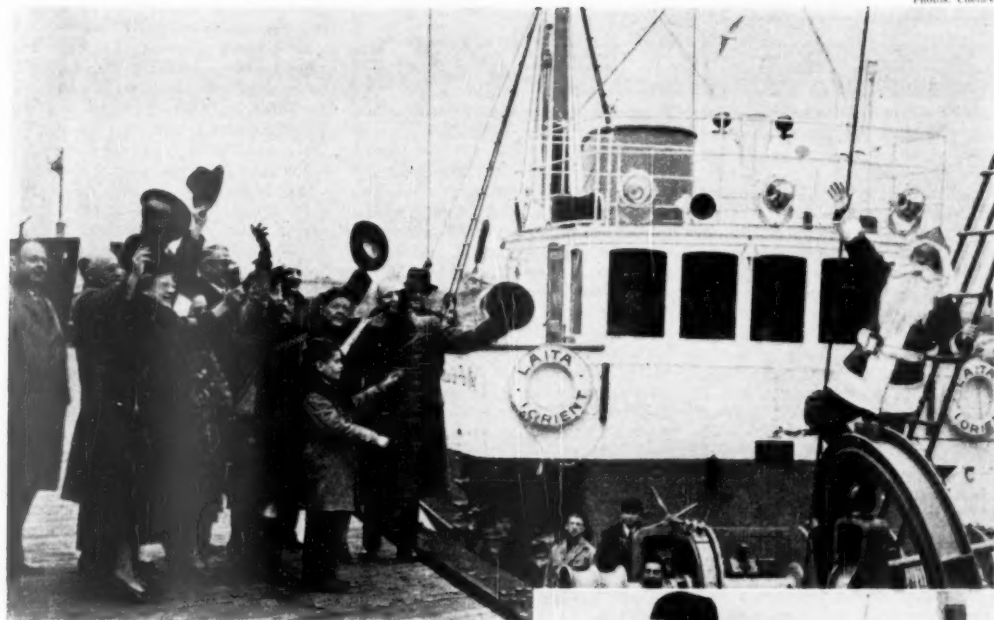
Could all the nations of the world,  
This radiant virtue claim,  
Then peace on earth would be assured,  
Instead of doubt and shame.

Rotarians, we must play our part,  
And all our powers command,  
To stimulate true friendship,  
In this and every land.

**Reward.** When new duties as high-school band instructor prevented him from attending meetings of his Rotary Club in Downey, Calif., regularly, CAESAR MATTEI was awarded honorary membership. A Past President of the Club, he had not missed a meeting in 23 years. He was Club Secretary five years, served as song leader 12 years, and directed the Club's junior band 23 years.

**Remembered.** CHARLES RUHLEN, a charter member of the Cushing, Okla., Rotary Club, has broken his perfect-attendance record of 23 years, but he knows his Rotary friends still think of him. Unable to attend his Club's annual banquet, because he was confined to a hospital in Los Angeles, Calif., he received 165 cards, written that night by Rotarians, their ladies, and public-school teachers of Cushing.

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



## Santa Claus Goes by Boat

A LOAD OF FOOD AND CLOTHING  
SAILS FROM MAINE FOR FRANCE.

PERHAPS Santa Claus does make most of his Christmas calls by reindeer and sleigh. A group of newly happy youngsters in France know, however, that he travels by boat.

Rotarians on the other side of the Atlantic—in the States of Maine and New Hampshire, U.S.A., and the Province of Quebec, Canada—share that knowledge. You see, they loaded the boat!

Portland, Maine, Rotarians, headed by President Percy L. Dunn, launched the project. They were stirred by the heart-warming response to another shipload of food and clothing sent several months before. One letter, for example, said:

"The 500th package has been delivered, and you may easily deduct how deeply aged people, disabled persons, widowed women with one or several children, forsaken women are blessing our generous and efficient benefactors, the Rotary Clubs of Maine. The emotion of numbers of them was heart gripping. Those poor old people, outcasts of fortune, who for the most part had every reason to imagine before the disaster that their living through their old age was secure, but who since do not eat their fill, departed happy in spite of the heavy burden."

When they read that, Portland Rotarians decided more food and clothing should be sent—*now*! Other Clubs of their District agreed, so arrangements were made to load one of the Maine-made trawlers purchased by France. It was rechristened *Le Bateau du Pere Noel* (Santa Claus Ship) and filled to the brim with more than 20 tons of sugar, cocoa, flour, jam, macaroni, milk, candy, pork and beans; also 52 large bags of clothing and four cases of rubber balls. Among those gathering to wish Captain Albert Grissault Godspeed on his journey with the precious cargo was the French Vice-Consul from Boston, Monsieur de Montalembert.



Santa (top), in the person of E. Curtis Matthews, of Portsmouth, N. H., a Past District Governor, receives a cheering send-off. . . . (Above) Leslie L. Harrison, Committee Chairman, presses the hand of Ship's Captain Grissault.

## The Atom, the Soil, and You

[Continued from page 10]

has been demonstrated by comparatively small irrigation projects would give a chance to revitalize vast areas whose productiveness has been squandered by reckless exploitation.

These and other possibilities, however, are still but dream seeds. No one can tell how rapid or abundant will be the harvest. The immediate necessity of husbanding the resources now at hand will not wait on the future. Through negligence, lack of self-discipline, and wasteful habits, we of America have been and are shrinking the earth's potential even more rapidly than scientific knowledge is expanding it.

Our physical, human, and spiritual resources must also be brought into balance, for all three are interrelated. Practices considered merely wasteful a few centuries ago become suicidal as population grows. By 1972, it is estimated, today's world population of 2½ billion will be swelled by another half billion. Such figures should not stun us into despair. They should spur us to seek greater improvements in managing our natural resources.

When I was a boy in South Carolina, land was often cleared by fire. Today such fires are recognized as criminally stupid. Many farmers arrange for the

selective cutting of their trees. The Tennessee Valley Authority has demonstrated how the soil's productivity can be enriched in relatively few years.\* Not so long ago ore that contained only 5 percent or more of copper was considered worth mining. Now ore that contains as little as ¼ of one percent of copper is worth processing. We can no longer afford to be extravagant with our mineral resources.

Since the turn of the century, the average length of life in the United States has risen from 49 to 66 years, where it stands today. This would represent somewhat dubious progress if, at the same time, man's usefulness were not extended. During the recent war many prejudices against older workers were shelved and proved false. Since the war, finding jobs for wounded veterans opened new opportunities for employing the physically handicapped. The number of human beings is less important than their quality, which can be improved through education, better health care, and training. Our aim should be to keep the "human scrap

\* For a report on how Rotary Clubs are helping to restore fertility to Tennessee's soil, see *Better Living in the Hills*, by Warner Ogden and Frank S. Chance, *THE ROTARIAN* for November, 1948.

pile" small. In this field we are making considerable gains.

In spiritual resources it is more difficult to note progress. Perhaps it is because spiritual qualities are not easily measured or, again, perhaps it is because the war is still with us. One of the most terrible things about men like Hitler and Mussolini having once happened is that nothing ever can be the same again. For, always in the recesses of the future, there must lurk the possibility that something like these dictators may happen again. The hatred, intolerance, depravity, and fears which Adolf Hitler and his henchmen unleashed still live on in people's memories—memories which often drive people to imitate what they hate. Men may be whipped on to seek dictatorship for fear that if they did not seize power, others will.

Perhaps the Number One job of conservation immediately ahead, as I endeavored to stress in the recent forum of the New York *Herald Tribune*, and as I have endeavored to emphasize here, is to restore and conserve man's faith in his ability to govern himself. If that is lost, all is lost. It is essential, if we are to discipline ourselves, to halt the waste of natural resources, to educate our children to live in greater harmony with the land, and to preserve the vigor of peaceful enterprise in the shadow of war.

## Luminous Cane Helps the Blind at Night

NEARLY everyone recognizes the white cane as the "badge of the blind." Thanks to an ingenious young war veteran living in Hull, Quebec, Canada, all that may change. People may someday recognize a blind person by his lighted lucite cane.

And if they do, some credit should go to the Rotary Club of Hull, which was responsible for bringing the new cane from the obscurity of the inventor's workshop. Upon learning of the invention, the Rotary Club decided to purchase one for every blind person living in its community. The publicity was so favorable that the Government heard of the project, and almost at once announced that it was going to supply every blind Canadian veteran with one. This is to be done through the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

All that was pleasing to young Marcel Beaudoin, who left his job with the National Research Council when he was 20, to march away to war. In 1945 he was back, plucky as ever—but sightless. He learned Braille and was able to go back to his old job, but the problem of getting safely to and from work worried him.



The inventor shows his cane to Rotarian Victor Lemire and R. Millar.

After three months of study and experimentation he came up with the answer: a cane made of lucite, with a middle section of tube aluminum, to hold dry-cell batteries and a pen-light bulb. It has a stainless-steel tip, and can be made in any length. The lower half is frosted, enabling it to glow like a neon light, visible for two blocks. Unlike other canes the lucite type is not limber. It does not bend.

Besides warning other pedestrians and drivers that a blind person is approaching, the canes can be used by the blind to signal for help when they want to find a house number or ask street directions.



## S-S-Stuttering Can Be Stopped!

[Continued from page 29]

words were added: "Let's keep smiling, chase away that frown. If the going is difficult, don't let it get you down." Then there was another song, set to *Coming 'round the Mountain*. The verses were hardly inspired, but the patients were.

All this, Dr. Greene whispered, was called "coordinated voice exercises to music." "They don't stutter when they sing," he said. "Gives them confidence. Everything musical and rhythmical is a help."

After minutes of the previous meeting had been read by a young woman, the chairman announced that the talks were about to begin. And these, I found, were the high points of the evening. A number of patients had felt themselves sufficiently advanced in their treatment to tackle the hardest speech assignment the hospital could provide: coming directly to the platform and addressing the whole group for a few minutes.

During the clinical phases of his treatment the patient is always within a group of 15 or 20 others. He learns to handle himself within this social setting, this little world. Then he must demonstrate his fitness to speak fluently in more difficult situations, and the club meeting is a natural place for it.

"They never have to be asked to volunteer," Dr. Greene said. "They're all too anxious to show how good they are. And remember," he added, after one of the patients had left the platform to the applause of the club members, "this represents tremendous progress in self-control, in overcoming fears and tension and just plain bashfulness. Not just a stutter."

A boy of 17 mounted the platform. "Dr. Greene," he said, "honored guest, fellow members. I decided to come up here this evening and make with the talk, so here goes. Before I knew about this place I went to a speech fellow about my stuttering. He told me to slow down and said it would help if I got a pair of fish and watched them."

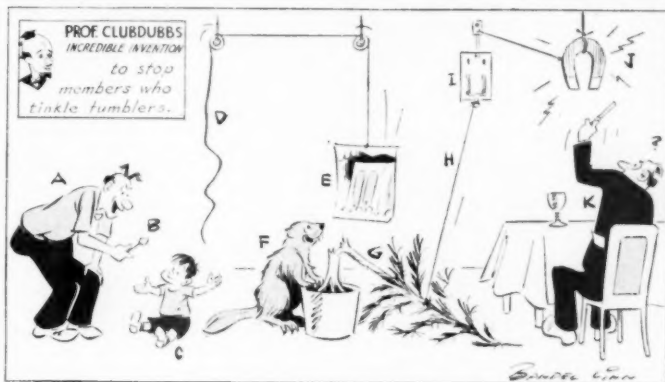
"Well, I followed his advice and bought a couple of guppies, and I sat around and watched them by the hour. One morning I realized I no longer had two guppies, but closer to 2,000. I was so busy figuring out what to do with the surplus that I stuttered worse than ever."

A roar of applause greeted this story. Sometimes, of course, patients slipped back into their stutters. But the audience, by a little tolerant heckling, conveyed to the speaker that they were with him.

Eighteen spoke before the evening was over, and then it was Dr. Greene's

**INCREDIBLE INVENTION NO. 14.** Would you, too, like to help the good Professor solve a Club administration problem? If it is different from any of the

ones he's "taken apart," you may be certain he will give it his attention. He may come up with another of his ingenious cat, dog, bird, fish, or fowl "Aids."



Professor's assistant (A) offers lollipop (B) to small boy (C), who releases cord (D), which lowers photo of huge dam (E) in front of beaver (F). Beaver decides to build dam of his own and gnaws down potted tree (G). As the tree falls, string (H) closes switch (I), turning on magnet (J), which holds the member's knife in the air, thus preventing him from tinkling his tumbler, and contributing to quieter meeting.

turn. He had a story, too, about the patient who told him: "Everybody knows me when I'm on the telephone. How? Well, when they pick up the receiver and don't hear anyone, they know it's me." Dr. Greene received his applause, too.

The clinics operate on a day and evening schedule. Once a thorough physical and psychiatric examination has been completed, the patient is never alone. He spends his first half hour in a large recreation room on the sixth floor. He may join a topical discussion, gather with others around a piano to sing, play ping-pong or shuffleboard. If he insists upon staying about the fringes of the activity, some vigilant member of the Ephphatha Club will gently and persuasively see to it that he joins in. For the primary purpose of the recreation period is to overcome the feeling of not belonging.

In one clinic we saw psychiatrist and patients working together to get at the roots of the common problem. They explained each other to themselves, faced their difficulties. The psychiatrist who led the group encouraged everyone to talk freely.

During one of these sessions the psychiatrist was called away for a moment, and when he returned he found Edward Lake, a patient of 19, loudly arguing a point with a neighbor. He noted that Edward was talking quite fluently, hardly a sign of his habitual stutter. He interrupted the boy with a question, and Edward at once began stuttering so badly that hardly a sound came from his throat.

"You talked to your friend," the psychiatrist said, "why can't you talk to me?"

The psychiatrist knew that Edward had been under the influence of a domineering father, who had since died. Perhaps, he suggested, Edward had substituted him as a sort of temporary father, because of his authoritative position in the group. He reasoned aloud, for the benefit of Edward and the others, that when he had suddenly confronted the boy, feelings of guilt and a fear of punishment had risen to the boy's mind, bringing back the stutter. Edward said that the explanation sounded logical, and the group was led into a provocative discussion of how early fears could bring on inner conflicts strong enough to cause habit.

By these means the patients learn to understand and then to integrate themselves as personalities, at the same time that they unlearn old habits of speech and form new ones. During these hours a certain amount of speech reeducation is carried on, to help combat the fear of stuttering itself. For it is the constant fear of speech failure that does much to ingrain the habit.

A large part of Dr. Greene's staff is made up of former patients. In addition he has been building up, over the years, what he calls a "ground floor" for his hospital. "I decided 30 years ago," he said, "that I probably wouldn't live forever, and I wanted this work to go on." There's no doubt about it continuing, for his "ground floor" consists of a staff nucleus of psychiatrists and administrators who have had passed

## Looking Back 25 Years

To skim through *THE ROTARIAN* for February, 1924, is to know what matters held the attention of the Rotary world a quarter of a century ago:

An article on the accomplishments of the first Rotary Club in China—Shanghai—told of the support it was giving a school for the blind. Among illustrations was a photo taken



when Rotarians paid the school a visit. The sightless lads slipped into an acrobatic spelling of the word "Rotary" (see cut).

\* \* \*

An article on the progress of Rotary in Great Britain and Ireland pointed out that there were then 145 Clubs—a gain of nearly 100 since the international Convention at Edinburgh in June, 1921 [there are now 640].

\* \* \*

The lead editorial was written by Past President Crawford C. McCullough, of Fort William, Ontario, Canada, then Chairman of Rotary's Committee on Extension. He said, in part:

"Rotary and kindred service organizations may well become the greatest single human factor to destroy suspicion, cupidity, intolerance, and hate, and substitute in their stead the beneficent forces of faith, honesty, respect, and goodwill among all men."

\* \* \*

One of the last articles from the pen of Frederick Dixon, late editor of *The International Interpreter*, declared that the world was bent on committing suicide, "unless it can rid itself of fear." The great obstacle to a true internationalism, he pointed out, was fear—the fear of ourselves and of others.

\* \* \*

A "ladies' night" meeting of the Rotary Club of Lancaster, Ohio, rated a three-column photo. The reason: the tables (12) were arranged in the form of a Rotary wheel—including the six spokes.

on to them Dr. Greene's knowledge and enthusiasm.

Even so, one of these trained administrators, Ruth Clark, speaks with a certain awe of one of the doctor's special faculties. "I don't know quite how he does it," she told me, "but he can put our patients at their ease, relax them, faster than any of us."

His ability to gain a patient's confidence shows up to marked effect when he treats another kind of case the hospital frequently deals with: loss of the power to speak above a whisper although all organs are functioning normally. Sometimes even public speakers are prey to this nervous disorder, and there are cases of people who have gone along for years unable to speak in more than a faint whisper.

In the hospital's modern recording studio Dr. Greene played some records exemplifying this kind of case. The first side of a recently made record contained the voice of a woman who whispered almost inaudibly. "She was speaking like that for two years," Dr. Greene said.

Then the reverse side—recorded 15 minutes after treatment—was played. A full-bodied feminine voice issued from the amplifier, telling of surprise and joy at being able to speak normally again.

The explanation is that the loss of voice was self-induced, *hysterical*, brought about as the result of an emotional difficulty. Dr. Greene's method was a kind of quick psychotherapy which got at the root of the individual problem almost at once, enabling him to convince the patient that she could speak again if she wanted to. He said he could handle the patient quickly because he has treated these cases for so long, and each bears resemblance to the others.

When Dr. Greene opened his medical practice, shortly before the beginning of the First World War, his first patient was a stutterer. This young man took his own life before the Doctor was able to help him. The tragedy set Dr. Greene searching for methods that would aid other speech cripples. In Europe he first came in contact with the theory that stuttering was primarily the result of an "anxiety neurosis," a matter not so much speech inability but of personality disorganization. When he attempted to bring this new concept to the attention of educational authorities in New York City, he ran into some of his first battles. Remedying speech disorders was considered, then, an educational task, not a medical one.

Because of rebuffs to his early efforts he determined to found his own speech hospital. The doors were opened in 1916, and the hospital occupied two floors of a private house.

His first stutterers were treated individually, but because his staff was too small to deal with the large numbers of

patients who flocked to the hospital, he decided that small groups were the solution. Then the surprising phenomenon was noticed: group patients made better and faster progress than private patients.

What was happening was this: The helpful atmosphere which developed from placing people with similar problems together was doing more for them than the various speech exercises they were taking. They were helping one another to gain confidence, taking one another out of the sense of isolation all had. And being able to exchange notes, so to speak, they were learning for the first time of some of the underlying causes for their speech faults. So Dr. Greene worked hard to create an environment where the stutterer becomes the normal person, for the time being, where he can be accepted and understood, allowed to emerge as a personality in his own right.

Dr. Greene's work with group methods has led him to the conclusion that problems other than speech disorders can be solved by these techniques. "If we could all of us," he said, "approach our problems, big or little, the way we do here, there'd be less trouble in the world. We need experiments like this, experiments in living and working together. You get a lot of people together, all with a common problem, and you find that each one becomes a little better while pitching in to work it out. I've seen that sort of thing happen for 30 years."

Dr. Greene has created a place where all who need his help can come, regardless of race or creed or financial condition. And when they leave, they go away knowing something more than how to use their voices well.

\* \* \*

Eds. NOTE: For an earlier article on stuttering and the science of treating it, see *New Hope for the Stutterer*, by Charlotte Paul, *THE ROTARIAN* for October, 1948.



"You've been with this firm now for more than 30 years, Jepson. How did you manage to get into such a rut?"

## The Kiver-to-Kiver Klub

HOW well have you covered this issue of *The Rotarian*? If you've read it from the front cover to the back, you should "crack" at least eight of these questions. Try it, then compare your answers with those on page 59.

1. What percentage of the national income of the United States is being spent for defense?

6. 15. 60. .01.

2. How many covered bridges are there in the State of Vermont?

100. 50. 500. 150.

3. Approximately how many persons will benefit under the Marshall Plan?

150 million. 200 million.  
58 million. 18 million.

4. In what year did Rotary encounter its first crisis, according to Ralph S. Dunne?

1911. 1923. 1913. 1943.

5. What disease is considered the Number 1 enemy of children?

Chicken pox. Rheumatic fever.  
Diphtheria. Polio.

6. In what year were the Irish Sweepstakes originated?

1911. 1930. 1948. 1876.

7. In what community was an all-girl, so-called Rotary Club once organized?

Havana, Cuba. Lincoln, N. C.  
Ogden, Utah. Maryville, Mo.

8. How many nations were represented at the recent UNESCO meeting held in Beirut, Lebanon?

14. 42. 47. 11.

9. How many "extra hours" does Herbert Popenoe say a youngster has each year?

730. 3,168. 24. 1,134.

10. What hobby does The Groom present this month?

Bees. Trees. Chairs. Pears.

## At Beirut UNESCO Readies for Action

[Continued from page 13]

General to consider in 1949 methods by which this transition can be made and to report to a future session of the General Conference."

The transition will be gradual, of course. It was agreed that the Secretariat should give special attention to educational relief of the refugees from Arab States in the Middle East. It was agreed that the program should be extended to Germany and also to Japan, where, incidentally, more than 100 UNESCO Clubs have sprung up. But even in these reconstructive measures the accent fell on a positive note eloquently voiced in the preamble of UNESCO's Constitution: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

This is a huge task for it gets into such fields as communications, education, cultural interchange, human and social relations, and the natural sciences. But UNESCO is launched upon it—and with a budget now limited to 8 million dollars, of which, in normal times, no nation may contribute more than a third.

If the defenses of peace are to succeed, they must extend to peoples in backward countries. Especially significant, therefore, were statements of the metropolitan nations of their intentions not only to extend UNESCO's program to nonself-governing peoples, but to bring them into a participating relationship. Encouraged by this, the Conference with no opposition invited member States holding Trust territories to make use of UNESCO facilities and further recommended:

"That in developing the 1949 program continuing attention be paid to the problems of Trust and Nonself-governing Territories of concern to UNESCO, in conformity with the needs and local traditions of the populations of these territories and in collaboration with the native populations and authorities."

UNESCO's forward look was reflected in dissatisfaction expressed with the composition of its own delegations. The personnel was overwhelmingly scholarly and professional. The U. S. delegation was exceptional in that it had two representatives of organized labor, both the A.F. of L. (American Federation of Labor) and C.I.O. (Congress of Industrial Organizations). Agriculture was slightly represented. But especially deplored was the lack of delegates of youth. That this condition will be corrected is probable, for the need was stressed in numerous sectional conferences.

THE concept that UNESCO should be a people's movement, rather than one of Governments, made marked progress at Beirut. This was reflected in reports that more than 30 nations now have National Commissions to promote UNESCO among ordinary citizens. This is encouraging indeed.

The problem—and a complex one it is!—of communication was aired repeatedly. Divided opinion was evident on the use of mass mediums—the press, radio, television, etc.—in reaching the general public. In this field the program adopted fell short of the desires of the U. S. delegation.

If any delegate came to Beirut with



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the notion that the path to peace is an easy road, it was soon dispelled. Differences in ideas, customs, and languages created problems within our own organization. The Arab world, for example, pressed strongly for a regional UNESCO center in the Middle East and was supported by Ibero-American delegations, who sought one for Havana. That problem was solved, temporarily at least, by a resolution which, while it did not express opposition to centers, instructed the Director General to give special services to those areas.

Should Spanish be added to English and French as an official language for UNESCO meetings? That question with an affirmative answer was strongly urged by delegates from Ibero-American lands, some of them dramatizing their point by speaking first in Spanish, then themselves translating it into French. Though Spanish was not made official because delegates speaking other tongues insisted that theirs also have that status, it was agreed that wherever possible publications should be sent in the language of the country to which they are addressed.

A sharp clash came on the issue of admitting observers from two international Jewish organizations which had been given consultative status. Favoring them were the United Kingdom, France, the United States, Canada, Brazil, Venezuela, India, and Turkey on the grounds that UNESCO was a nonpolitical organization and should exercise tolerance. But vigorous opposition came from Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq. This controversy was closed when in a dramatic manifestation of goodwill, the Lebanese delegate withdrew his opposition.

ROTARIANS of Beirut were an active element in the promotion of international cordiality and friendliness. In every hotel and conspicuously displayed were placards welcoming delegates and inviting Rotarians to avail themselves of the Beirut Rotary Club's services.

President Fouad Saadé gave a delightful cocktail party to visiting Rotarians and the Club staged a formal dinner at Hotel St. Georges for Rotarians, chiefs of delegations, and their wives. Each person present was given a souvenir brochure containing messages from Rotary International's President, Angus S. Mitchell, and the addresses of the evening by President Saadé; Joseph Salem, Governor of the 83d District; and the President of Lebanon, who was a special guest of honor.

That evening will be long remembered by all who were there. Not only did it give vivid testimony of Rotary's international spread, but it was a practical demonstration of the fact that in the effort to build the defenses of peace in the minds of men, Rotary and UNESCO have a common objective.



## Rheumatic Fever: No. 1 Enemy of Children

[Continued from page 22]

drawing boards, and games. Schoolwork may be carried on through the assistance of a parent or visiting teacher. Many will do better if treated in a hospital or sanitarium, should the home environment be unsuitable or should parents be unable to give the child the necessary attention.

Sodium salicylate and aspirin are commonly used in treatment. They ease pain and lower the temperature, but are of questionable value in warding off cardiac complications. The sulfonamides and penicillin are ineffective because the underlying changes in rheumatic fever are allergic manifestations of a streptococcal infection that occurred approximately two weeks before the disease was recognized. The "wonder drugs," therefore, have the same effect as locking the barn door after the horse has been stolen.

Rheumatic fever is unlike measles, mumps, whooping cough, or other childhood diseases: one attack does not confer everlasting immunity. If anything, the opposite is true: one engagement seems to make the individual more susceptible to future bouts. Statistics vary, but as many as 85 percent of the victims of rheumatic fever have developed a second, third, or fourth siege at a later date. This is why the physician strives to prevent the trigger mechanism—a streptococcal sore throat.

In several series of cases, when a small amount of sulfa or penicillin is administered daily to persons who have

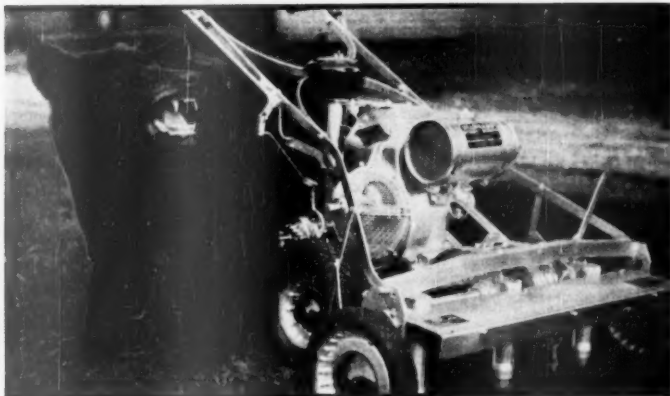
had the disease, further strep infections are discouraged and less than 2 percent encounter recurrences. This is remarkable, considering the previous figures, and demonstrates the benefits of prophylaxis.

Colds can be held to the minimum by avoiding fatigue, by sleeping at least ten hours each night, by wearing proper clothing, and by keeping the home warm and the humidity high. The person with sniffles should be shunned especially during the seasons when coryza is widespread. But if a cold does come on, the ex-rheumatic fever patient should go to bed at once. Victims of repeated bouts of respiratory infections may be benefited by moving to an area where there are a maximum of sunshine and a minimum of fluctuations in the temperature. Many authorities desire removal of infected tonsils, believing that rheumatic fever is less likely to attack children who have had tonsillectomies.

There is much yet to be learned about the cause and the treatment of rheumatic fever, but numerous laboratories and such organizations as the American Heart Association are trying to unseat these mysteries. Meanwhile, for the person who has had the disease the problem is simply one of avoiding a recurrence. He cannot afford to take chances. He must do all he can to keep well. This necessity, however, may be a blessing, for maintaining himself in the best possible physical condition he will be rewarded by a longer life.

## Odd Shots

Can you match the photo below for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. You will receive a check for \$3 if your "odd shot" is used. But remember—it must be different!



This mounted bear helps discourage anyone from using the power lawn mower without permission. The "shot" was recorded by Lebanon, Ind., Rotarian R. R. Poynter.

FEBRUARY, 1949



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# Opinion

PITHY BITS GLEANED FROM LETTERS, TALKS, AND ROTARY PUBLICATIONS.

## Friendship—Power for Peace

RAYMOND C. BREHAUT, *Rotarian Manager, Alexandria Gas Company Alexandria, Virginia*

What is this bond which makes us proud of our membership in these service organizations? I think that it is related to certain fundamentals of our American way of life. Most of us come from homes of religious backgrounds. We are wont to attend the churches of our fathers. Politically, by and large, we are Republicans or Democrats, and in business we compete with each other for the customer's dollar. But in our service organizations we find a neutral ground, a common meeting place. Here all these differences are reduced to a common denominator, where as members of a community we can work together most effectively. Service clubs break down formalities. As Tom, or Jim, or Bill, we are much more approachable than as Mister This or That.

It is only when our acquaintanceships have ripened into friendships that we use these first names affectionately, and in friendship may be found the key to the whole service-club movement.

Friendship is the greatest power in the world for peace, even as need is for advancement.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

## Jane Addams Spoke Up!

FRED S. PARKHURST, Ph.D.,  
*Honorary Rotarian  
Kenmore, New York*

I have been reading 50 Great Americans, a book of inspiring lives. One of these, "Jane Addams," revived old memories. I visited Hull House in Chicago while pastor of a Rochester, New York, Methodist church in 1890-1895.

Jane Addams championed "peace through understanding" and "goodwill

through world fellowship"; this was the ultimate object of her lifework.

At one of Miss Addams' lectures, the chairman introduced her as "the first citizen of Chicago, the first citizen of America, the first citizen of the world." When she stood up to speak, she raised her hand to silence the applause, and then with a bashful smile, said, "I'm sorry, but your chairman must have meant somebody else."

She organized the American Women's Peace Party, which united with the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. "The dictators of the world will make you fight," she said, "but the women of the world will make you free"—a sentiment echoed by "Rotary Anns" today. Half of her prophecy has tragically come to pass, and in the near future the whole may be gloriously true. "The real cause of war is misunderstanding," said Jane Addams. "The nations of the world can live together in peace if only they will unite and get rid of their individual aggressions."

## Re: Ethics in Business

FRANCIS B. WILLMOTT, *Rotarian Manufacturer Birmingham, England*

Industrially speaking, it is necessary these days to give a well-balanced judgment to the delicate aspect of employer-employee relationship based on factual deeds and privileges, convened with the specific purpose of breaking down any prejudice.

All self-respecting men and women like to earn their wages and salaries in token payment for services rendered, and would hate to feel that such were given as "gifts."

Unfortunately, very many are not mindful of the fact that owners or employers as such are primarily concerned

# Rotary Foundation Contributions

By mid-December, 28 additional Rotary Clubs had contributed to the Rotary Foundation on a basis of \$10 or more per member, bringing the number of 100 percent Clubs to 1,605. Since July 1, 1948, Rotary Foundation contributions had exceeded \$150,000. This includes contributions to the Paul Harris Memorial Fund, the Relief Fund, and the General Fund of the Foundation. The latest contributors (with numbers in parentheses indicating membership):

## AUSTRALIA

Essendon (52).

## CANADA

Stratford, Ont. (86).

## UNITED STATES

Bedford, Va. (28); Williamstown, N. J. (31); Modesto, Calif. (97); Richmond, Calif. (124); Carthage, Tex. (24); Scarsdale, N. Y. (55); Oakland (Pittsburgh), Pa. (50); Cynthiana, Ky. (40); Attleboro, Mass. (58); McPherson, Kans. (78); Guerneville, Calif. (29).

La Conner, Wash. (23); Bridge-water, Va. (24); New Haven, Mich. (24); Liberty Center, Ohio (17); Everett, Mass. (42); Wytheville, Va. (40); Oil City, Pa. (63); Wampum, Pa. (20); Dansville, N. Y. (33); Osborn-Fairfield, Ohio (51); Turtle Creek, Pa. (40); Natchitoches, La. Wis. (23); Souderton-Telford, Pa. (62); Texas City, Tex. (58); Princeton, (38).



"How can you be happy all the time?  
Don't you ever read the newspapers?"

with the preservation of their business. In direct opposition to the defeatist attitude of mind which bemoans the fact of there being restrictions and controls tending to curb their existence—as private employers.

Thousands of us are only too ready and anxious to do something really practical toward establishing a fuller understanding between people evolving a fair distribution of earnings and benefits, according to ability and effort, and to preserve the dignity of ownership.

The well-meaning employer knows that unless the psychology of the average worker undergoes a very great change, it is possible he will be saying before long: "Let us have your scheme of reform. If it deals fairly with employment, my human status in industry, and my share of the product, on the principle of a fair day's pay for a fair day's work, it will serve as a beginning."

It is helpful to look upon employers and employees as engaged in the joint enterprise of doing the productive work by which the community lives.

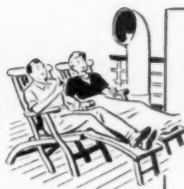
In joint consultation it is usually found that there are three main objects in view:

(a) To safeguard the interests of the public as consumers; (b) to safeguard the interests of the workers; (c) to safeguard the interests of the proprietor.

Money thus put to "good purposes" provides for all!

#### Be an Enthusiast

Enthusiasm is a vitalizing spark; without it a man is a mere automaton; with it his work becomes a pleasure, his whole world brighter and better. Although liable at times to make mistakes because of his ardent efforts (the man who *does* things necessarily makes more mistakes than the one who never attempts anything), he accomplishes infinitely more for himself and the world in general than the windmill sort of individual who will not move until he is moved. The few mistakes he makes are quickly swallowed up by his numerous successes. The man who succeeds, both professionally and socially, does so in large measure because of his store of enthusiasm, for by its stimulus he is led along paths "which others fear to tread." If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well. Get interested in it; put your-



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self into it, and draw everyone else along with you. In short—be an enthusiast!—From the *New Plymouth, New Zealand, Bulletin*.

### Re: Labor Unrest

FRED MAYTAG II, Rotarian  
President, The Maytag Company  
Newton, Iowa

I happen to hold the view that much of the labor unrest of recent years is management's own fault; that along with self-serving or misguided labor leaders, we must share the blame for bad human relations. Too often we have either handled labor relations in our spare time or tried to delegate them to an overworked and understaffed personnel department, instead of treating them at the level of the individual worker and his immediate superior. On occasion I have said, more than half seriously, that some of us have been so busy fighting with organized labor that we haven't had time to inquire into the fundamental reasons for its acting the way it does.

I don't want anyone to conclude from these remarks that I believe in a "soft" labor policy. Quite the contrary. But I do believe that while being firm, we

must try better to understand that the people we are dealing with are human beings; we must deal with them accordingly. . . .

Clarence Francis, in a historic speech before the National Association of Manufacturers, said, "The real irony is that of the employer who rushed out of his office past scores or hundreds or thousands of people whom he doesn't understand and who don't understand him, and goes home for the week-end to spend hour after hour trying to earn the confidence of a dog in order to teach him to hunt, or to earn the confidence of a horse in order to teach him to jump." —From an address before the National Association of Foremen Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

### Little Things

A man who does a little more work than he's asked to, who takes a little more care than he's expected to, who puts the small details on an equal footing with the more important ones—he's the man who is going to make a success of his job. Each little thing done better is the thin end of the wedge into something better.—From the *London, England, Rotarian*.

## Talking It Over

(Continued from page 3)

decision as to whether to take the case would depend, in major degree, on the type of defense necessary [see *You Are the Lawyer*, THE ROTARIAN for December, 1948].

The given facts of this affair do not, of course, describe the official routine of the State in prosecuting the case. The two boys would, of necessity, be the two main State's witnesses as the only eye observers of the actual commission of the crime. No element is present indicating the possibility of any other suspect. No fact is advanced showing any overt threatening act of the victim, establishing grounds for a self-defense plea.

The lawyer taking this case should endeavor to establish, through respected character witnesses, the good reputation of the defendant, and also show a close and sympathetic relationship between the sister and the defendant. The State, in order to introduce motif, would be forced to bring in the element of revenge, opening the door for the lawyer to describe the degree of abuse suffered by the defendant's sister at the hands of the victim, her husband, high-lighting the motif as justification for the act, or at least for mitigation of sentence.

The testimony of the sons of the lawyer would be but a description of an admitted act. Their cross-examination could be limited to the corroboration of time, location, and identifications. Slight discrepancies of witnesses' testimony enhance, rather than destroy, their value, so even if some variations developed between the defendant's and the boys' stories, it would not, from this

setup, call for an intense or intricate form of cross-examination.

I believe that if this case were properly handled, the father-and-son relationship would be enriched in comradeship by each one playing his individual rôle truthfully and courageously on a very unusual stage.

### Lawyer Has Obligation

THINKS EDWARD C. TAYLOR, Rotarian  
Attorney at Law  
Woodstock, Vermont

I am amazed that none of the letters published in *You Are the Lawyer* [THE ROTARIAN for December] mentioned what should be foremost in an attorney's mind—his obligation to a prospective client. That obligation is to give his services to a client without reservation, or to refuse the employment. If I had to cross-examine my children, I would not feel that I could give my best service to the client, for the tendency to shy away from drastic questioning would be too strong. I would accept the retainer only if no other attorney were available, and then only after explaining the full situation to the client.

### History at Baltimore

By HARRY E. ARNOLD, Contractor  
Governor, Rotary District 180  
Baltimore, Maryland

There's a splendid suggestion in Harold Bradley Say's *Episode in Virginia* [THE ROTARIAN for January]. It is that Rotarians and their families going to or from the Convention in New York City June 12-16 plan their trips to see places of historic interest.

The Baltimore Rotary Club has, in fact, anticipated this. Every visitor from a distance each week is given a handsome large photograph of Baltimore Harbor, signed by A. Aubrey Bodine





Rotarians come a long way for this Baltimore Harbor picture (see letter).

[see cut]. Visitors are also presented with a printed statement calling attention to the fact that Fort McHenry is near by and it was there that Francis Scott Key wrote America's national anthem, *The Star-Spangled Banner*.

#### New Lights for 'Hill'

Reports J. M. MATSUOKA, Chairman  
Jackson Street Community Council  
Seattle, Washington

I wish to express the appreciation of the Jackson Street Community Council for the very splendid way in which you presented the program of our organization and the changes which are taking place in our neighborhood [see *It Was Called Profanity Hill*, by Howard E. Jackson, THE ROTARIAN for October]. We hope that through this publicity other communities in other cities may be encouraged to work together in their own behalf. We assure you we will be glad to share our experience with any group wishing our assistance. . . .

You may be interested to know that one of the founders of the Jackson Street Council, Lew G. Kay, was also an active member of the Rotary Club of Seattle. Mr. Kay is second from the left in the group picture which appears in the middle of page 23 of the article. He was vice-chairman of the Council at the time the picture was taken—just four days before he died suddenly while addressing the China Club on behalf of aid to China. He had been nominated for Council chairman and would undoubtedly have been elected except for his untimely death.

Also, since the article was written, we are happy to report that one of our major problems is well on the way to solution. Because of facts presented by the Council, city officials have included new street lights for an area 20 blocks square in our district in its over-all plan of improved lighting of arterial highways—although these streets are not main thoroughfares!

Besides getting our area included in the program, the Council worked strenuously to secure passage, last March, of the bond issue which will pay for these improvements. We expect the first installment of our new lights next Spring!

#### Answers for Klub Quiz, Page 53

1. 6 (page 8). 2. 150 (page 33).
3. 200 million (page 26). 4. 1913 (page 6).
5. Rheumatic fever (page 21). 6. 1930 (page 15).
7. Lincoln, N. C. (page 16). 8. 42 (page 13).
9. 3,168 (page 10). 10. Trees (page 60).

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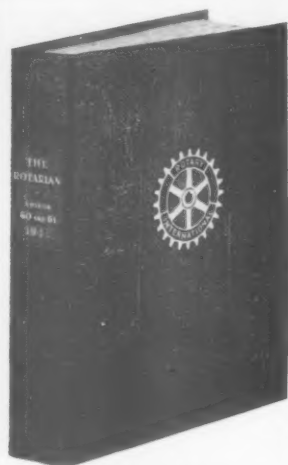
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# Hobby Hitching Post

*CHANCE* remarks often carry far. Sometimes they even change the course of one's life. Here is the story of how a remark made by his wife led EDWIN A. MENNINGER, of Stuart, Florida, to an exciting hobby raising flowering trees. ERNEST F. LYONS, a fellow Rotarian, tells the story.

**K**NOwn across the world as "Florida's Flowering Tree Man"—his morning mail is apt to include missives from Brisbane and Bombay addressed that way—EDWIN A. MENNINGER, publisher of the *Stuart News*, has set out to make the Land of Flowers more beautiful than Ponce de Leon found it.

The Florida editor, who is a charter member of his town's Rotary Club and holds a perfect-attendance record of more than 18 years, is acclimating to the semi-tropics of the United States the world's most flamboyant tropical trees. He calls them "the bouquets of the giants" and is planning for the day when their breath-taking beauty will line the highway borders and give majestic new glory to the parks and gardens of his State.

It all started ten years ago when his wife remarked: "If you're going to plant trees, I wish you'd plant some that have pretty flowers. . . ." Out of that chance remark grew a hobby which has made ROTARIAN MENNINGER an "authority," filled his back-yard nursery with thousands of seedling trees native to the jungles of the Amazon and Java, exotics from Africa and India—and turned the editor's desk into a world clearinghouse for the exchange of tropical flowering tree seeds.

Back in 1938 ROTARIAN MENNINGER asked nurserymen what were the finest flowering trees that would grow in Florida. They parroted back, "Royal poincianas and jacarandas. . . ."

"They're beautiful, but they're everywhere," he replied. "I want something different."

Indignant over the paucity of "pretty trees" in Florida, he attacked the subject with typical newspaperman's zeal. He began acquiring a library on tropical trees, made the acquaintance of a botanist of world-wide note, DR. DAVID FAIRCHILD, of the famous tropical laboratory at Miami. He found that even the distinguished gardens of Florida had but a handful of tropical trees with showy flowers. Armed with an atlas and his imagination, he "wrote blind" to "the supervisor of parks" in every city of 25,000 or more in every tropical country in the world. Out of that globe-girdling effort he received *not one* single reply.

That was a dirty way to treat a newspaperman, Ed decided. He then applied to the Department of State, secured a list of all American consuls in tropical lands, and wrote each one: "Please put this list of trees I want in the hands of some flora-goof, botanist, or what-have-

you who will send me some tree seeds. . . ."

The editor's desk became an immigration station. In they poured—from the Canal Zone and Port of Spain, British Guiana, Uruguay, India—strange seeds from the Orinoco as big as hand grenades, and tiny, black powderlike seeds from the deserts of Egypt.

"I even received some refugee seeds," ROTARIAN MENNINGER recalls. "One hundred little trees growing in my garden today fled to me as a packet of seeds from the famous Dutch botanical gardens at Buitenzorg, Java, just before the Japanese took Indonesia."

Today cabinets in his home contain index cards listing the 3,000 flowering trees of the world by scientific name, color of flowers, shape of leaf. His books and catalogues on flowering tropical trees are eagerly sought by collectors



Florida's "Flowering Tree Man," E. A. Menninger, with some of his blooms.

and amateur and professional botanists from Florida to India. He has distributed thousands of seed packets and many hundreds of seedlings. His efforts have resulted in the planting of living memorials of tropical flowering trees throughout Florida; in Arbor Day observance by Florida school children, women's clubs, and garden clubs; and in revitalizing the State's interest in reforestation and combating forest fires. But most important, the hobby which began when he started to landscape the grounds of his own home has created friends for him around the world.

He corresponds with—and feels that he intimately knows—lovers of trees in Australia, Malaya, Hawaii, and South and Central America. There's C. T. WHITE, the Government botanist at Brisbane, Australia, who snowed Ed under with scores of books that told him of hundreds of beautiful flowering trees in the land down under. When MOHANDAS K. GANDHI was assassinated, Ed received a deeply moving personal letter from D. RAGHAVA REDDY, Penagaluru, South India. All world barriers were removed by common interest. They might have been next-door neighbors.

"Sure, I get a thrill out of it," says Ed, "when I realize that down in the mountains of Costa Rica a friend of mine whom I have never met is hunting

rare seeds for me; that in Dakar, New Caledonia, Burma, Iraq . . . look," he reaches into the mail basket, "here's a letter in French from the Belgian Congo. Here's one in Portuguese from Bahia, Brazil. Our own boys from Stuart sent me rare seeds from the Solomons during the war."

"Pretty" flowering trees? Ed says some are so beautiful that they're "soul stirring."

"Down in Venezuela there's a species of *Brounea* so fabulous that the little nation jealously guards the seeds, and won't let them escape the country," he explains.

However, he has several seedlings. They just dropped in one day.

Down at Coamo, Puerto Rico, a man named DOMINGO TARGA is waiting patiently "for our rare violet tree—I assure you this is the most beautiful flowering tree in the world—to bloom so I may have the pleasure of answering your request."

Ed is not waiting so patiently, for SEÑOR TARGA added as an afterthought: "There is only one of this tree left."

"Who can describe a tree," says Ed, "like one member of the orchid tree family which blooms only after sunset and drops all its petals at dawn? Who can use words to describe the flowers of a tree that are shaped like tropical birds? The thing in bloom resembles an aviary swarming with macaws. Some tropical trees have flowers which change color from vivid blue at dawn to pure white when the sun goes down. Another changes from liquid gold to deepest crimson. There's one which has three or four different colors in as many individual flowers blooming at one and the same time."

ROTARIAN MENNINGER knows folks just won't believe till they see. That's why he's preaching "plant flowering trees" from one end of Florida to the other—working toward the day when his

State's highways will be bordered by flaming giants from Australia and in her hidden garden nooks will bloom such wonders as "the aviary tree." Stuart expects that tourists from all parts of the nation will be drawn by the Mecca of the most complete grouping of flowering trees not just in Florida, but anywhere, when his collection comes to maturity; and Ponce de Leon's spirit is doubtless pondering a new superlative for the Land of Flowers because a Rotarian's hobby grew and blossomed like a tree—from a tiny seed of imagination.

### What's Your Hobby?

If you are a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family, The Groom will list your name below. Write Dr. H. M.

**Stamps:** Elizabeth McLean (granddaughter of Rotarian)—collects stamps, will exchange; would also like pen friends, 35 Smith St., Orange, Australia.

**Letters:** Movies: A. J. Trompeter (International Service Committeeman of the Rotary Club of Garnett, Kans., reports his Club members would like to exchange letters with English-writing Rotarians in other countries; would include descriptions of mode of living, etc.; would also like to exchange 8-mm. movie film showing everyday routine of their lives), E. Fourth Ave., Garnett, Kans., U.S.A.

**Letters:** Dr. Ir. C. L. M. Kerkhoven (International Relations Committee member of the Rotary Club of Voorburg, The Netherlands, reports Club members would like to increase their contacts with Rotarians of other countries, exchanging ideas, stamps, etc. [practically all members write English, French, German, and Dutch]), Paradijsstraat 39, Voorburg, The Netherlands.

**Pen Pals:** These persons have indicated "pen pals" as their hobby interest:

Sol L. Villa (15-year-old son of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with young people living outside The Philippines; interested in basketball, volleyball, baseball, swimming, roller skating, photography, Tarlac Junior Colleges, Tarlac, The Philippines.

Marjorie Gonsalves (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with people of all ages; interested in stamps, animals, flowers, gardening, "Romana," Ootacamund, South India.

Katherine Santone (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian)—would like to correspond with girls aged 9-12; interested in stamps, dancing, sports, 1195 E. 214th St., New York 67, N. Y., U.S.A.

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



"Ya know, I'll bet I'd look real good in one of those doorman uniforms!"

FEBRUARY, 1949

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# Stripped Gears

## My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Here is a favorite of G. Eliot Jones, a member of the Rotary Club of Prentiss, Mississippi.

A short time ago I taught a primary Sunday-school class of boys and girls. The weather was sloppy, rainy, and cold. I had begun the lesson when Fred took his seat. I asked: "Fred, why are you late today?"

He answered:

"The streets in front of my house were so slippery that every time I took one step forward I slipped back two steps."

"How did you get to church, then?" I asked.

"I turned around and started home," was his quick answer.

## Reward

*Burn the midnight oil. Your pay,  
Save against that rainy day.  
In all things be conservative.  
Invest. Don't envy those who live  
Exciting lives. Your day will come  
When you will have a tidy sum.*

*And when at last you've earned repose,  
What you'll do with it? Goodness knows.*

—ROTARIAN ORVILLE E. REED

## Matchmaking

There are many kinds of "lovers," and the objects of their affections are varied. Can you match up the proper pairs below?

1. Philocubist. (a) Dogs.
2. Cinemaddict. (b) Money.
3. Hippophile. (c) Fish.
4. Philofelist. (d) Wine.
5. Canophilist. (e) Beards.
6. Chrysophilite. (f) Dice.
7. Philopogon. (g) Gold.
8. Oenophilist. (h) Cats.
9. Ichthyophile. (i) Horses.
10. Philoplutary. (j) Motion pictures.

This quiz was contributed by Paul Norton, of Jackson, Michigan.

## Common Denominators

The three famous personalities in each of the following categories had something in common that was of a personal nature. What was it?

1. Thomas Jefferson, Joshua Reynolds, Ludwig von Beethoven.
2. Abraham Lincoln, Alfred Tennyson, Charles Darwin.
3. Marie Antoinette, Catherine Howard, Mary Stuart.

4. Aesop, Charles Steinmetz, Alexander Pope.

5. Queen Elizabeth, James Buchanan, Francisco Pizarro.

6. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe.

7. Cleopatra, Adolf Hitler, Hannibal.

8. Galileo, John Milton, Johann Sebastian Bach.

9. Ivan IV, George III, Vincent van Gogh.

10. Woodrow Wilson, Cordell Hull, Theodore Roosevelt.

This quiz was contributed by Gerard Mosler, of Forest Hills, Long Island, New York.

The answers to these quizzes will be found on the following page.

## Optimist

*When you have a new idea,  
Why does someone always say,  
"I don't believe that it will work;  
We've never done that way!"*

*But how you thank the fellow  
Who not knowing how or why  
Says, "Yes, it is quite different,  
But it's surely worth a try."*

—JUANITA HARTON ROBINSON

## Twice Told Tales

*A jest's prosperity lies in the ear  
Of him that hears it, never in the tongue  
Of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.*

## Unassailable Proof

"Do you have to go home early as usual?" said his friend as a timid little man rose to leave. "What are you—a man or a mouse?"

"A man, of course," replied the little man with dignity.

"What makes you so sure?" asked the other.

"Because," explained the little man, "my wife is afraid of a mouse."—*Watchman-Examiner.*

## Sound Sense

If you must belittle anything, let it be misfortune and your own greatness.—*Spokes, PORTLAND, OREGON.*

## ... And Get It!

A well-known statistician once observed that if all the people in the United States who eat at boarding houses were to be assembled at one long table, they would reach.—*Land o' Lakes, BRAINERD, MINNESOTA.*

## Stimulant

A grizzled old banker in a rural town was being interviewed on his successful career.

"How did you get started in the banking business?" he was asked.

"'Twas simple," he replied. "I put up a sign sayin' 'Bank.' A feller came in



an' gave me \$100. Another came by with \$200. An', sir, by that time my confidence had reached such a p'int that I put in \$50 of my own money."—*Rotagraph*, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

### Appreciative

"My boy," said the millionaire, lecturing his son on the importance of economy, "when I was your age, I carried water for a gang of bricklayers."

"I'm proud of you, Father," answered his offspring. "If it hadn't been for your pluck and perseverance, I might have had to do something of that sort myself."—*Capper's Weekly*.

### Final Test

A man answering an ad for a chauffeur's job was examined by the car owner. He was asked if he had travelled much in other States.

"Yes, sir," replied the prospective chauffeur.

"All right," said the car owner, handing him a map, "let's see you fold it."—*The Spillway*, REDDING, CALIFORNIA.

### This Game of Golf

Back when your editor played golf the clubs were known by such simple names as driver, brassie, spoon, driving iron, midiron, mashie, niblick, mashie niblick, spade niblick, and putter. Now they are numbered, presumably for the convenience of those who cannot read. The average golfer needs only one club, but seven are usually carried.

The No. 1 wood is used to tap the ball

off the first tee. The No. 2 wood is used when you need a good long slice over into the next fairway. The No. 2 iron is used to hook the ball into the woods to your left. The No. 5 is used for those safe and sane dribbles straight down the fairway into a trap. The No. 9 is used for long, low, screaming drives which land 100 feet beyond the green. The No. 7 is used when you are in trouble, which is every other shot. The putter is used for overshooting, undershooting, rimming the cup, and is ordinarily used to play the last six shots on every hole.—*The Scandal Sheet*, GRAHAM, TEXAS.

### Helper

"What's that piece of string doing around your finger, Bill?"

"That's a knot. A forget-me-not is a flower. With flour you make bread, and with bread you have cheese. This is to remind me to buy some pickled onions."—*Rotattler*, GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

### Hear Ye

*It may not mean much of a lecture when Her glance has an ominous glint; But when she says she's speechless, then Get ready to listen!*

—THOMAS USK

### Answers to Quizzes on Page 62

10. They received the Nobel Peace Prize. 11. They became blind. 9. They became insane. 8. They were suicides. 7. They were deformed. 6. They were married. 5. They were divorced. 4. They were born in the same year. 3. They were born in the same year. 2. They were born in the same year. 1. They became MATCH MAKING: 1. F. 2. J. 3. L. 4. H. 5. B. 6. E.

## Limerick Corner

Not everyone can write a limerick. But you can—and without any trouble. In fact, you don't have to write an entire verse—just four-fifths of one! In other words, just compose four lines of a limerick and send them to The Fixer, in care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. If he selects yours as the limerick-contest winner of the month, you will receive a check for \$5. See how simple it is? \* \* \*

The following limerick—the contest winner for this month—comes from Mrs. Richard D. Grist, wife of a Blakely, Georgia, Rotarian. To finish it, send in a last line. If yours is chosen among the "ten best," you will receive \$2. Mail your entry, or entries, to The Fixer. February 20 has been set as the closing date.

**LAW SAW**  
A certain young sportsman named Babbitt  
Shot turkey while out hunting rabbit.  
What the game warden saw  
Proved a case for the law.

**CHILLY WILLY**  
When a man rises to an occasion and  
speaks his mind, there are always those  
who cheer or jeer, help or yelp. One Will,  
told of in this corner in November, was  
new to the art of public speaking. Recall  
him and the verse about him? Here 't is  
once more:

A Rotary member named Will  
Said, "Speaking would give me a chill!"  
But one day he was asked  
And he rose to the task.

Following are the last lines which The Fixer has selected as the "ten best" to close the verse:

Telling stories and jokes fit to kill.  
(Herbert G. Kelly, member of the Rotary Club of Elkhart, Iowa.)

I believe he is shivering still.  
(R. A. Buckle, President of the Rotary Club of Prestatyn, Wales.)

And his burning remarks sizzle still!  
(Mrs. W. M. Tapp, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.)

And, boy, what a "dish" did he spill!  
(Bob Borcer, Cincinnati, Ohio.)

"Good grief," said his friends, "what a pill!"  
(C. H. Brown, Windsor, Nova Scotia, Canada.)

And now they are having their fill.  
(J. C. Painter, member of the Rotary Club of Wausau, Wisconsin.)

Now he's sorry he didn't keep still.  
(Stephen Schlitzer, Jackson Heights, New York.)

Ever after he was "Orator Bill."  
(Mrs. Moses Breeze, wife of an Azusa, California, Rotarian.)

Saying, "Chill or no chill, folks, Will will."  
(Maurice A. Cowper-Smith, member of the Rotary Club of London, Ontario, Canada.)

Too "hoarse" to say "neigh" and said nil.  
(G. W. Duffield, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Great Yarmouth, England.)

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# Last Page Comment

**FOUR YOUNG BUSINESSMEN** met in a Chicago office one night 44 years ago this month and started what they later named a Rotary Club. That Club grew up and begat other Clubs, and the other Clubs begat still others in such numbers that there are today 6,700 Rotary Clubs with about 322,000 members in some 80 countries. In big or little celebrations these men and Clubs will mark Rotary's birthday February 23 and think back on the men, ideas, sacrifices, and affection which have made the movement a respected and effective force for human improvement around the globe.

## ONE OF THE MILESTONES

Ralph S. Dunne points out, as he traces Rotary history elsewhere in this issue, relates to that pivotal point at which the movement became international. It was a significant thing, required adjustments in thinking, and meant that men might meet not as Briton and Frenchman or American or Chinese—but as Rotarians, men of many nations bonded by a common interest in an ideal.

## THAT REMINDS

us of what President Angus S. Mitchell said recently. "There are no 'foreigners' in Rotary," he declared. "Indeed that word 'foreigner' is the most foreign word in the language of Rotary. As we meet together in our gatherings, we come more and more to see and to understand and to know that at heart humanity is one, and differences of race and creed and color are but surface marks while the hearts of all throb to the same impulse."

## WE READ

that a fire starting at 5 A.M. destroyed the \$500,000 plant of the LaSalle (Illinois) *News-Tribune*. It was also in print that the paper didn't miss an issue because the *Republican-Times* in near-by Ottawa got it out that afternoon and offered to continue to do so until the *News-Tribune* plant was rebuilt. We thought we read be-

tween the lines something about Rotary Vocational Service. Sure enough. Our records show a Rotarian on the *Republican-Times*.

## IT'S PROBABLY

just a case of one diamond making the whole woman glitter—but from one source or another a large majority of the people in the United States have acquired the notion that business makes vastly higher profits than it actually does. Our friend Henry C. Link, psychologist and several-time con-

## No. 6 . . . Little Stories of Service above Self

A lesson with a laugh in it—that is what some twin cousins of mine taught me years ago. Their mother had bathed, combed, and dressed them in their Sunday best and had enjoined them to keep clean—on pain of a switching. Straightaway they headed for the creek and Lily fell in. Rushing to her, Ruby, her twin, said: "Lily, you've had one switching already today. Let's change dresses and Mamma can whip me this time." They did, and she did.

—Contributed by Mrs. J. E. Hightower,  
Bradenton, Florida

tributor to this magazine, recently sent 393 interviewers into 148 U. S. cities. They came back with the report that almost a third of the people they queried believe that big business makes 30 cents' profit on the dollar taken in. Not that they are against this: 62 percent of them thought business ought to make from 10 to 60 cents on every dollar of goods sold. What about it? Government figures, says Dr. Link, show that big business operates on less than a 10 percent profit margin. Maybe it hasn't told its story often or clear enough yet. A lot of people still look at a big factory and see the boss and stockholders wallowing around in gold dust when it's really only soot and worry—90 or 95 percent anyway.

## A CENTURY AGO

it took 33½ man-hours to reap and

thresh an acre of wheat. Today a combine does it in half an hour. Forty years ago it took a man eight hours to make one section of an automobile gas tank. Today one man, with a machine, can do it in one minute.

Someone has figured out that if an entire automobile were made by old hand methods, but at present hourly wage rates, it would cost \$50,000. We can now cook a "hot dog" in not ten minutes as of yore but, hurrah!, in ten seconds—electronically. The machine has done much for man and can do infinitely more than we have so far dreamed. It is here to stay, and only a few diehards fight it. Yes, the machine's all right. And the same is true of the harnessed atom about which Bernard Baruch writes for us this month. What's wrong is that we have too few experts in human engineering and mechanics who can tell us exactly what makes people tick, balk, break down, or purr.

## "HOW FAR AHEAD

do you plan articles for THE ROTARIAN?" a visitor asked us the other day.

"From one to six months usually," we responded, "but right now we are starting to gather material to go in a feature scheduled for January, 1950." It interested him—as perhaps it may you—that it is to tell of projects started as a result of articles in THE ROTARIAN. One is about a community college for adults—but that's all for now. To get the complete details see this magazine, January, 1950, issue.

## WE REMIND

our U. S. readers of two national "Weeks" in which thousands of them will take active parts. One is Boy Scout Week—February 6 to 12—celebrating the 39th anniversary of this youth movement which has reached some 15½ million American boys—and more millions in other lands. The other Week is Brotherhood Week—February 20-27. It is sponsored by the 20-year-old and very active National Conference of Christians and Jews, Inc.

-your Editor



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